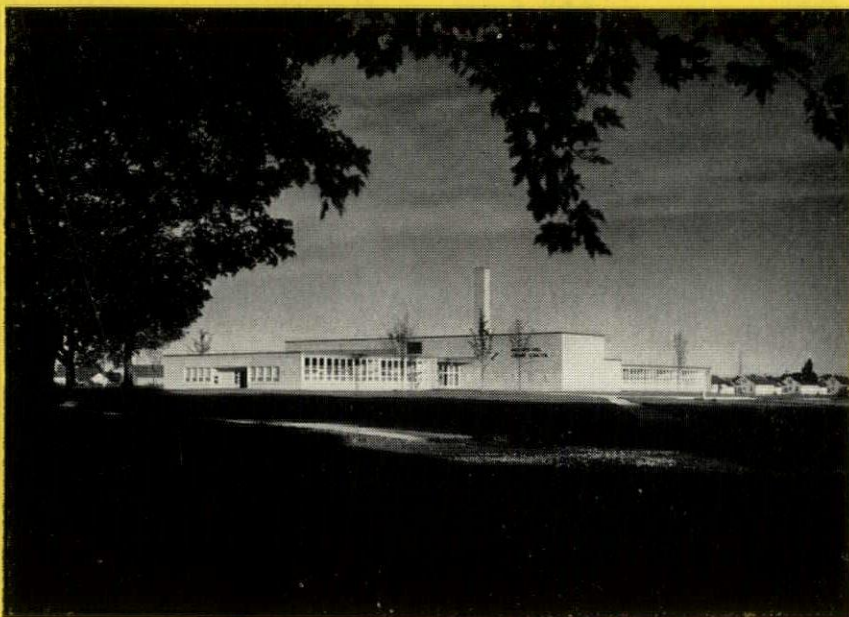


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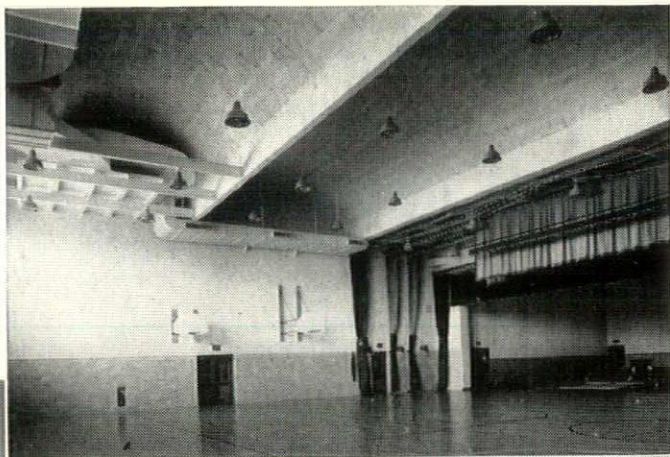
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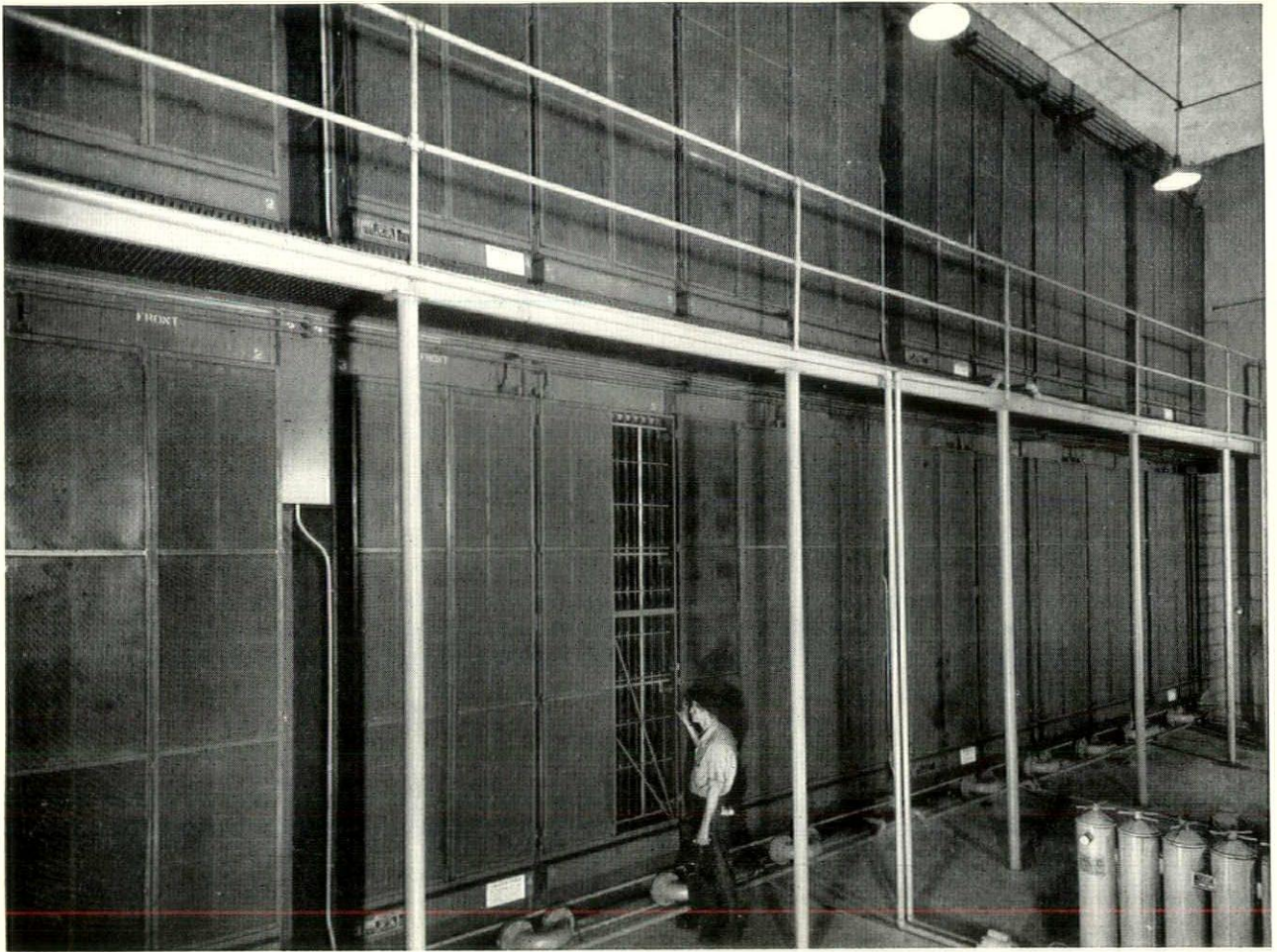


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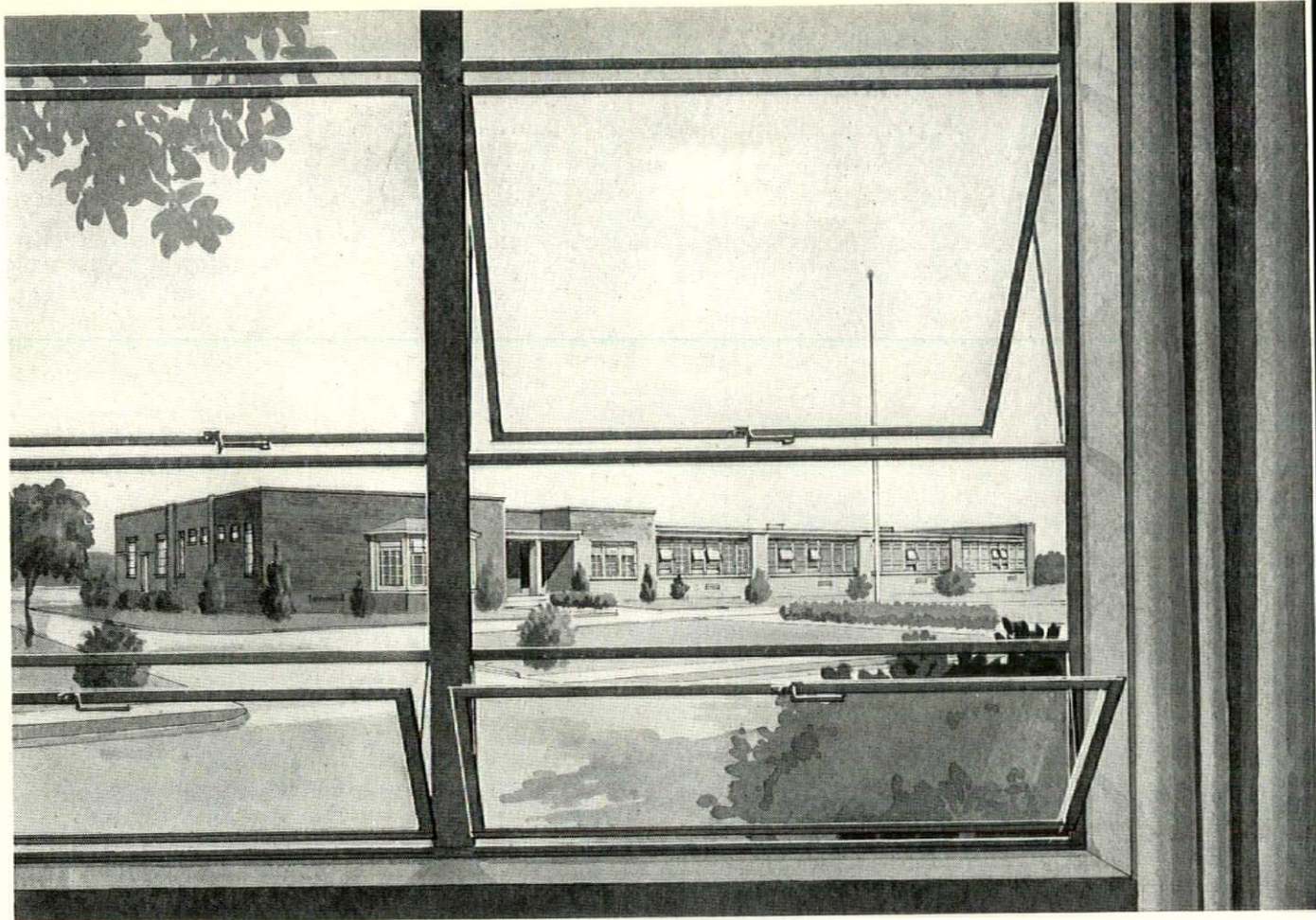
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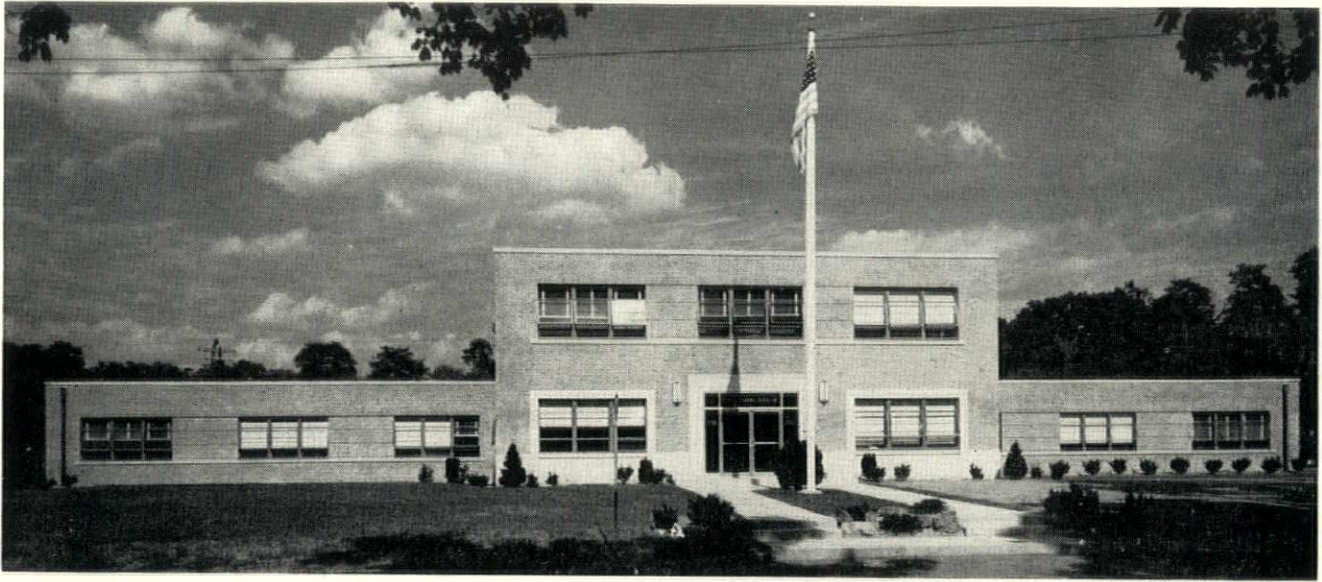
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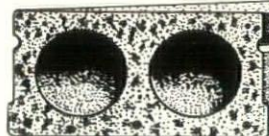
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	TOTAL STEEL p.s.f.	5.20	6.13
<p>TENSION STEEL TEMP. STEEL CHAIRS, TIES, ETC.</p>		2.70 0.50 0.30	3.24 0.50 0.36
	TOTAL STEEL p.s.f.	3.50	4.10
<p>TENSION STEEL TEMP. STEEL CHAIRS, TIES, ETC.</p>		2.70 0.34 0.30	3.24 0.34 0.36
	TOTAL STEEL p.s.f.	3.34	3.94
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Your President's Message

Greetings to all members of the New York State Association of Architects, and special thanks to our retiring officers who assisted Past-President Henry V. Murphy in his very able management of our affairs over the last two years to the end that our organization is now chartered as, "The State Organization of the American Institute of Architects." The new officers and the Board of Directors will meet on December 15, 1951 at the Architectural League to carry on the work outlined by Convention Resolutions and to review the committee appointments for the coming year. Chairman Trevor Rogers of the 1951 Buffalo Convention, will attend this meeting and make his report in person. This will make it possible for your officers and directors to personally thank Trevor for his hospitality during their stay in the Statler last month.

On October 27th, it was my pleasure to attend the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation's Annual Dinner Dance at the Hotel St. George, sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A., and the Brooklyn Society of Architects. This Foundation, of which Martyn N. Weston is President, has undertaken a project which could well serve the other chapters and societies of the state as a model of democratic professional action, and perhaps the Committee of Education might review it for state-wide adoption.

The New York State Association of Architects have in the fiscal year of 1951-1952 the outlook of curtailed private construction together with controlled materials and scarcities in uncontrolled materials. Also, Regulation X over mortgage financing in the building construction field further complicates the ability of the client to proceed in many instances where all other obstacles are a deterrent. There is, however, some hope that the governmental defense construction may serve to bolster the volume of architectural work in this critical period.

To insure our organization of proper representation on these governmental projects, I shall recommend to your Board of Directors that a special committee to coordinate all public defense construction and represent the constituent organizations is necessary, and should be appointed; the committee to be known as "The Committee on Governmental Defense Construction and Public Works." This committee would, for this critical period, replace the former Committee on Architectural and Governmental Relations and Public Works, and would only serve during the emergency. To place on the committee the most representative members possible it seems fitting to me to appoint all the Past-Presidents to serve with C. Storrs Barrows as Chairman, which places your affairs in the hands of men experienced in representing the organization. The geographic distribution of its members will contribute to its efficiency in solving the problems of the constituents or government with representation in Buffalo by James Kideney; in Rochester by Chairman Barrows; in Syracuse by Charles Ellis; in New York City by Matthew Del Gaudio; and in Brooklyn by Henry V. Murphy. The situation has been reviewed with the Executive Officer of this district of the Army Engineers, and I am sure this committee will be of value if assistance is requested by any government agency wishing to review the qualifications of applicants for work.

DONALD Q. FARAGHER

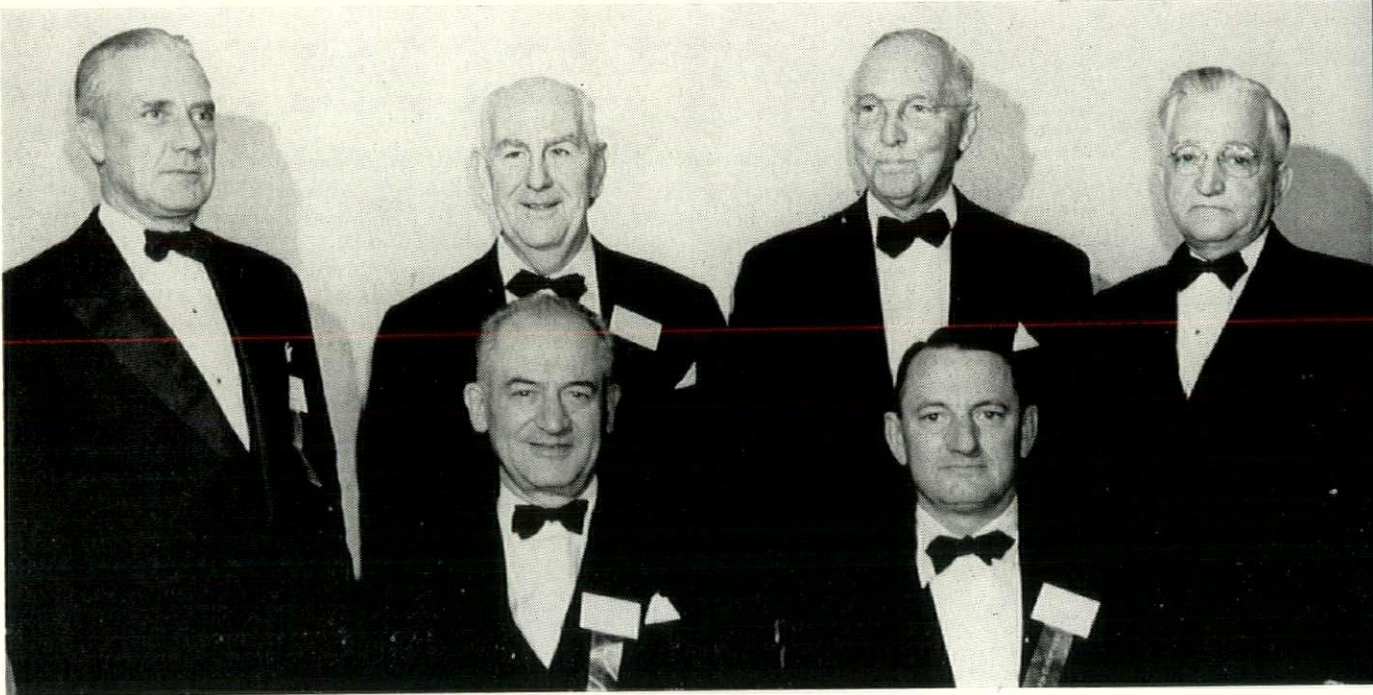
1951 CONVENTION

TREVOR W. ROGERS
Convention Chairman

The Buffalo-Western New York Chapter A.I.A. played host to the New York State Association of Architects for their 1951 convention. This convention was held at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York, October 11, 12 and 13, 1951. It was indeed a pleasure for us to arrange a varied program for the education and enjoyment of the New York State Architects. Our program followed closely the program for previous conventions, namely: Thursday was devoted to a business session, a seminar on "Rates and Fees for Architects", closing with a cocktail party and reception for Henry V. Murphy, President of the New York State Association of Architects. This reception was one of the highlights of the Convention as it afforded a marvelous opportunity for the Architects of the State to "rub el-

held in the main ballroom of the Statler. Our genial President, Henry V. Murphy, most ably handled this affair which was attended by some 500 architects, contractors, material men, engineers, real estate people, lawyers and bankers. Our A.I.A. President, Mr. Glenn Stanton, was our principal speaker.

It was most encouraging to see the old war horses (and I say this literally) still taking an active part in the affairs of the Association. Some of these faces will be preserved in the archives of our Association. A group photograph was made of our four past Presidents, Jim Kideney, Charlie Ellis, Matt Del Gaudio and Storrs Barrows, as well as our immediate President, Henry Murphy, and our new quarterback who will be calling the signals for next year, Don Faragher. We



N.Y.S.A.A. Presidents—Standing: James W. Kideney, First President of the Association; Henry V. Murphy, Retiring President; C. Storrs Barrows and Charles Rockwell Ellis. Seated: Matthew W. Del Gaudio and Donald Q. Faragher, Newly Elected President.

bows" and become better acquainted. This type of gathering seemed to bring more favorable comments than any other part of the Convention. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the Architects' wives had an opportunity to enter into the spirit of the occasion. In my frank opinion, it was the best part of the Convention.

Friday, October 12th, started off with a business session in the morning, then a seminar on "Multiple Residence Law" in the afternoon, a trip to the Bethlehem Steel Plant and a trip to schools. From the comments received, I am sure that all three of these events which took place in the afternoon were worthy of the attendance of all those who registered at the Convention. It would be my advice for any coming convention not to schedule two or more events at the same time! At 7:00 o'clock our Annual Banquet was

are extremely proud to have Don as our new Prexy and I know that he has the good wishes of every architect in the Association. We will be looking forward to great things for the coming year, Don!

Saturday's highlight was a bus trip to Niagara Falls which included a luncheon meeting at the General Brock Hotel in Canada. Here we fraternized with our Canadian brothers as we were host to the Executive Officers of the Ontario Association of Architects headed by Mr. Earle Sheppard. The majority of those attending this luncheon remained for the special sight-seeing trip down the gorge of the mighty Niagara.

Our architectural and commercial exhibits far exceeded our expectations, and everyone who visited them could not help but be inspired and come away with a greater knowledge of design and the use of various materials for building construction.

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS

Comments were most favorable. Many who expressed an opinion seemed to indicate that it was one of the best conventions ever held. I wish to put in a plug here for the members of our local Committees who worked most diligently to make this convention a success—to these men and women my sincere thanks.

Criticisms: More unscheduled time should be al-

lowed to the individual architect attending the convention. More consideration should be given to the commercial exhibitors, for they are the ones who make the convention a financial success. This could probably be accomplished by having a cocktail party in the exhibit area preceding the Banquet. Do not schedule two affairs on the program at the same time.

We in Buffalo hope that everyone who attended the Convention felt repaid for their effort.



Earl Sheppard, President, Ontario Association of Architects; Glenn Stanton, President A.I.A.; and Henry V. Murphy, Retiring President, N.Y.S.A.A.

AWARDS AT THE CONVENTION

The jury selected by the Committee on Awards and Honors was composed of the following:

B. Kenneth Johnstone, Dean of the College of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and President of the Pittsburgh Chapter; J. Byers Hays, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio; and Sherley W. Morgan, Director, School of Architecture, Princeton University, New Jersey.

The jury inspected the exhibits displayed in the foyer of the ballroom of Hotel Statler on Thursday afternoon and made the following awards of merit:

Reisner & Urbahn—Long Beach Elementary and Junior High School at Lido Beach, Long Island.

Isadore Rosenfield for Ponce Hospital Center at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Isadore Rosenfield for North Shore Hospital Center at Manhasset, New York.

Harry and F. Curtis King and Sargent, Webster, Grenshaw & Folley for Pitcher Hill Elementary School, North Syracuse Central School District, Owners.

George Nemeny and A. W. Geller for Al & Dick

Restaurant, New York, N. Y.—Al Green and Dick Barnes, 151 W. 54th Street, Owners.

Mentions were awarded to:

Moore & Hutchins for Village Hall, Garden City, New York.

Kelly & Gruzen for Signal Corps School at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey.

Thomas Justin Imbs for Tonawanda Electric Steel Casting Foundry.

Clay, Potter & Coulter for the New York State Association for the Blind "The Lighthouse", New York.

Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith for the Charles Hayden Memorial Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Daniel Schwartzman for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rosenbaum, Baltimore, Maryland.

Awards were made to the following exhibitors for the merit of the exhibit:

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COMMITTEE ON AWARDS AND HONORS

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

A State Convention without exhibits of materials, equipment and furnishings, such as are required by our plans and specifications, would be lacking one of the bright spots of our annual meetings. Such exhibits are of mutual benefit to the Architect and the Exhibitor for it is at such meetings that we, the profession, can become better acquainted with what is new and how best to use the many products so important to the Building Industry. We usually don't take time to go out and inspect products and it is next to impossible to have such brought to our offices. A convention, therefore, is the common ground where we meet the manufacturers half way and much is gained by all.

Of the three most important units of the industry, the Architect, the Builder and Labor, material manufacturers are a most important part of the second unit. Benefits derived from personal contact with products and those who represent them, are two-fold. The Architect so many times sees new products and learns first hand how to use them to advantage. The Exhibitor can create the confidence of the Architect to the end that specifications may include, "what is seen". Without materials and assemblies that are so necessary in our work, we designers would soon be lost and by the same token, were it not for the Architects' specifica-

tions, many products would never receive proper recognition. It seems, therefore, that exhibits such as we had at the Convention in Buffalo in 1951 contributed largely to the success of the Convention, both for the Architect and the Exhibitor.

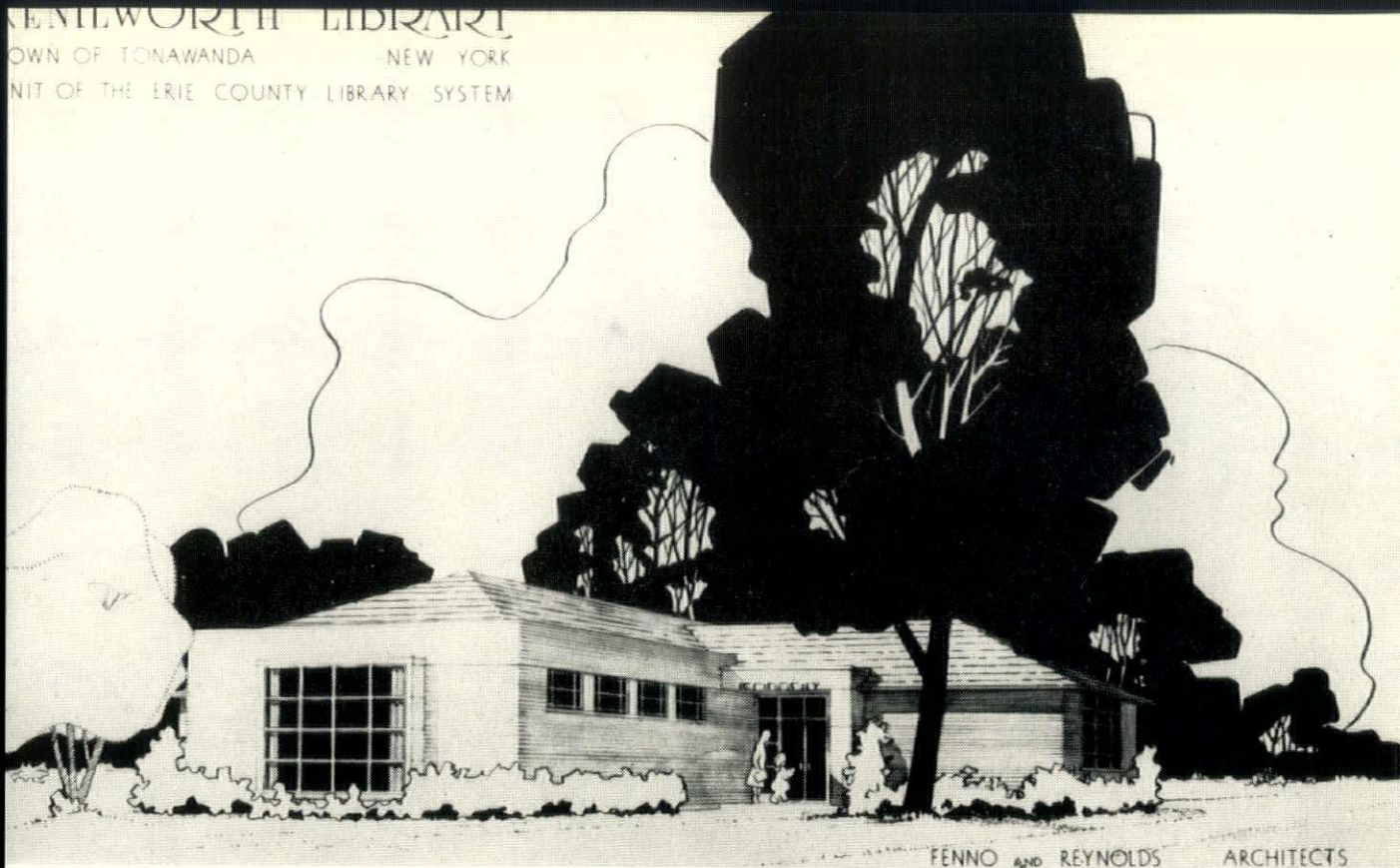
At this last convention it was the thought that exhibitors should be given greater recognition than at former meetings of this kind, realizing the great importance of the exhibits to the profession and the personnel of the booths should be given an opportunity to learn more of our problems which, after all, are really common, to a great degree. From comments and letters received it was felt that much was gained during the three days of our conferences and, as Chairman of the Committee which had to do with the securing of exhibits, I am very happy indeed because of the wonderful cooperation extended by our exhibitor friends and in behalf of the State Association, wish to extend not only our congratulations for the effort given in presenting the finest display we have ever had, but to thank them all for their unusual interest in our behalf.

G. MORTON WOLFE, *Chairman*
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Wasco Flashing Company, 87 Fawcett Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Dusing & Hunt, Inc., 1927 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo 7, New York
Aluminum Building Materials Inc., 1807 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo 7, New York
Andersen Corporation, Bayport, Minnesota



This office recently completed the Kenilworth Branch Library, erected by the Town of Tonawanda; one of several branches in the Town, as part of the Erie County Public Library System. This system, likewise, includes the City of Buffalo in its organization.

The building is located in a rapidly growing community, which encompasses within an oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 1 mile wide, a potential population of 5,000 within the Town of Tonawanda, and an undetermined population within the City of Buffalo, and the adjoining Town of Amherst, in excess of this number. The Library contains 4,025 square feet, and was built for 95c per cubic foot, exclusive of furnishings. It has a potential book capacity of 13,400 volumes; 8,600 for adults, and 4,800 for children; with a shelf capacity of 9,800 volumes; 5,700 for adults, 3,200 for children, and a reserve book capacity in circulation area and office of 900 volumes.

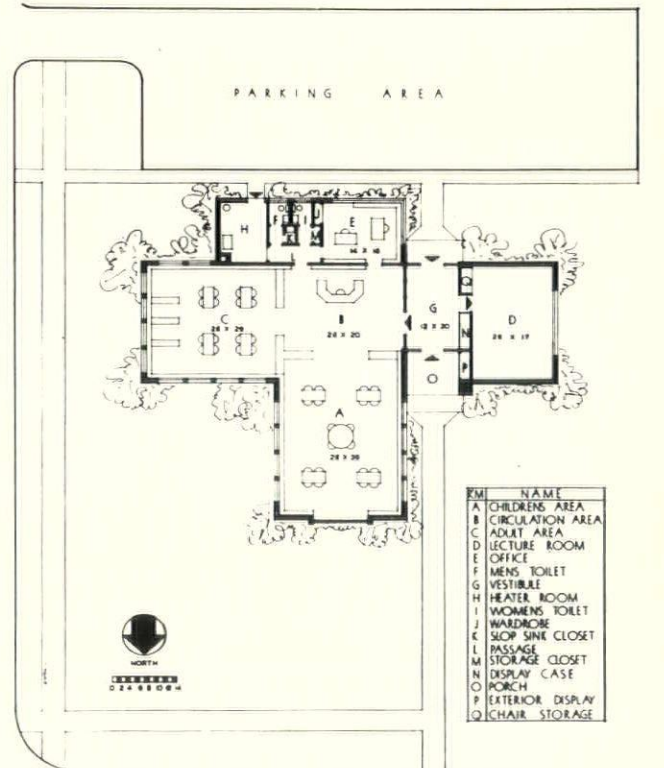
We believe this building is the first panel-heated Library in the United States using hot water as a medium. This system has proved very satisfactory. The copper coils, in general, are imbedded in a 4" reinforced concrete slab, laid over a 2" insulating course of Vermiculite concrete spread over a 15# felt vapor seal course, which in turn is applied over a well-compacted 6" porous fill course. The 4" reinforced slab is covered with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cement finish, on which a 3/16" Asphalt Tile floor is laid.

The building is brick veneer construction over Celocrete back-up block, with Indiana Limestone trim. The pitched roofs are covered with Sea Green slate, laid over pre-cast gypsum roof blocks, supported on a structural steel framework.

The windows are Architectural Projected Aluminum, with storm sash and screens of the same material. The wood trim, both exterior and interior, is birch, finished to match the interior furnishings, such as book cases, charging desk, tables, chairs, etc. The rec-

tangular bay in the north end of the children's area is glazed with pre-fabricated insulating units to reduce the heat loss through this large area.

The plaster walls are painted in keeping with a carefully coordinated color scheme. The ceilings, with the exception of the toilet rooms, are pre-finished acoustic tile. The toilet areas have ceramic tile floors, enamel tile wainscot, seven feet high, with painted plaster walls and ceilings.





ORCHARD PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL

PAUL HYDE HARBACH, *Architect*

PHILIP W. SWAIN AND ELTON F. RANSOM,
Architects, Associates.

The Orchard Park Primary School is the latest addition to Central School District No. 1, Orchard Park, New York, one of the fastest growing districts in Western New York. A Junior-Senior High School and a remodeling of an existing twelve grade school building were completed in 1949 and occupied that Fall. Originally, when the high school planning was begun, a registration of approximately 1500 pupils was anticipated for 1951; instead it is approximately 2000.

Recognizing the fact that the growth characteristics of the district were entirely different from the original forecast, plans were made in 1950 for the present building, a fourteen-room primary school. Even those plans did not anticipate the 200 kindergarten enrollment of the Fall term of this year.

However, the building is planned as a complete unit with expansion provided by repetition of the unit in other parts of the district as population growth warrants.

At the beginning of the primary program, certain requirements were outlined after a careful study had been made by the Board of Education, the Principal of the District, his elementary and primary school principal and the primary teachers themselves, not to mention the architect.

Every variety of existing room plan for primary education was studied, ideas of our own added and from this study our typical class room evolved. We chose a room 25 x 35 with a work center including counter with sink and small individual toilet at one end of the room, certain movable counter units of the same height as the work center, thereby enlarging the surface for project work and storage space.

Windows were designed with the sills about 18" from the floor to enable small children to look out easily even when seated at tasks around the room or at the work counter which skirts the window area. The lower portion of the windows are casement type glazed with Thermopane to reduce heat loss, the upper portions glass block selected to diffuse the light toward the ceiling.

To further increase the natural daylighting, a bilateral lighting system was adopted. The inside wall of each room has a strip of glass block at the ceiling

over the low corridor roof. To avoid excessive cubage, the ceilings are sloped from a height of fourteen feet to ten feet at the exterior wall.

The inner and end walls are lined with chalk board and/or tack board of height for use by primary pupils with the spaces below and at each end filled in with a wainscoting of wood to present a warm, cheerful surface at the child activity level. All the upper walls are exposed concrete block tinted in soft colors in the manufacture, placed at random. Ceilings are a pearl white acoustic plaster.

The Multi-Purpose Room, a combined auditorium, play room and dining room, is centered as nearly as possible in the building. Instead of a small, separate stage being placed at one end, the room has been depressed several steps below the corridor floor level. The entire corridor end can be opened up and the corridor itself used as a stage fronting the inner end of this room.

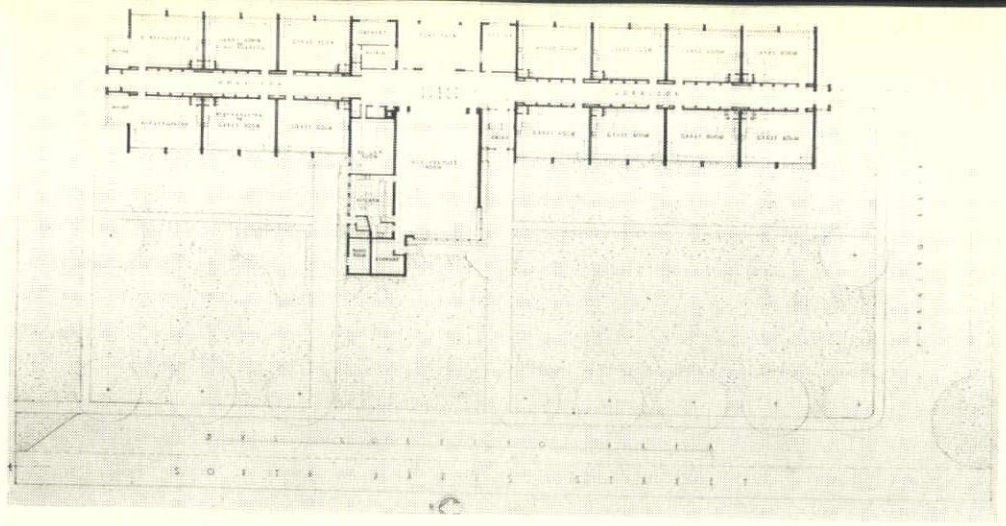
The opposite side of the corridor can likewise be opened up to a sheltered outdoor play area. This is done by omitting all construction between the bounding walls of the projection of the sides of the multi-purpose room and the entrance.

To keep in character as a primary school even the cafeteria counter is scaled down in height to make it easier for small children to handle their own trays.

One point particularly stressed by the committee was the location of the kindergarten rooms at the north end of the building. It was felt that with the two kindergartens on the extreme end of the building a north exposure was desirable. The windows would need no curtaining due to sunshine and the view on clear days would be sunny and cheerful, this in contrast to the more general practice of placing these rooms on the south where "direct sunlight pours into the room and necessitates the drawing of curtains during excessive sunshine."

The heating system is a combination of radiant and warm air heating with hot water radiant panels concealed in the floor, the entire distributing system containing some twenty thousand feet of water piping.

The heating plant is an oil fired low pressure steam boiler which supplies the steam directly to unit ven-



tilators and steam heat to a heat exchanger whereby the water is heated for the radiant system and pumped through the panels in accordance with the usual practice.

To prevent an overrun and unbalance of the heating system, this radiant floor system was designed to heat only to 55°, the balance being maintained by steam heated units in the corridor ceiling distributing their warm air by duct work to the various rooms, and controlled by zones.

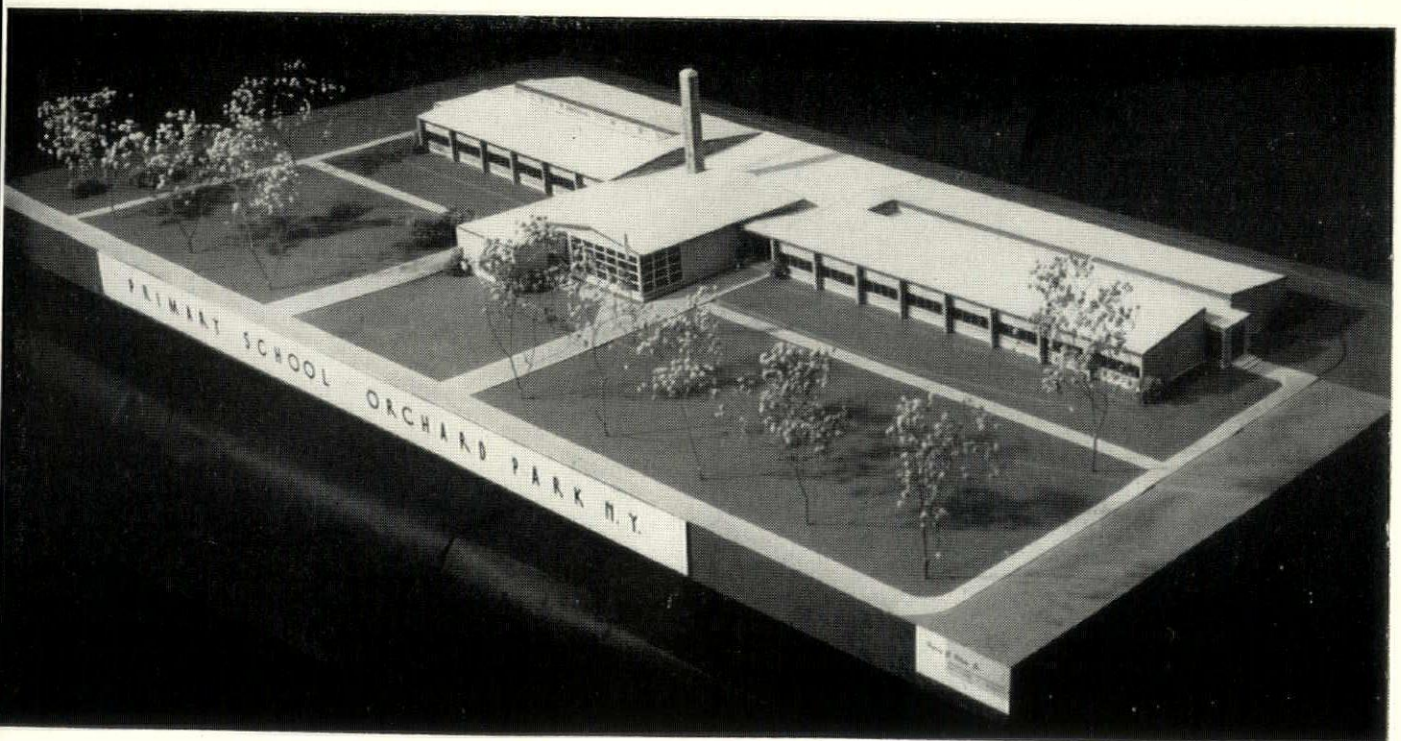
We felt it would give the building interest and uniqueness of character to make the main entrance entirely of glass with the exterior brickwork carried into the vestibule and the main foyer or hall opposite the multi-purpose room. To add to the gaiety, a large planting pocket starts outside the building and extends through the glass entrance along the side of the vestibule to the edge of the foyer within.

The corridors have been treated in a manner similar to the class rooms with tinted concrete block above a wainscot. The wainscot is the height of the small recessed lockers designed for two pupils each for which no locks are provided, only latches. All available space between groups of lockers is wainscoted with tack

board material to permit displays to be put up in every possible location. To conserve cubage and to preserve the scale, the ceilings have been kept at a maximum of 7'-10" in height with a shallow furred spaced above for duct work.

The building was placed on a small site of only four acres which, however, adjoins the twenty-one acre high school site, a portion of which will be developed for play areas for the small children. By agreement with the authorities of the Village of Orchard Park, the street was made considerably wider along the boundary of the site so that busses could park in a row along the curb leaving the street entirely free and clear for normal traffic. New trees were planted inside the sidewalk line to continue the original planting scheme of the Village. Parking is provided at the south end of the lot for faculty only, it being felt that no large affairs would be held in the primary school requiring large parking areas and that such parking as might be necessary could be accomplished in the bus area at off hours.

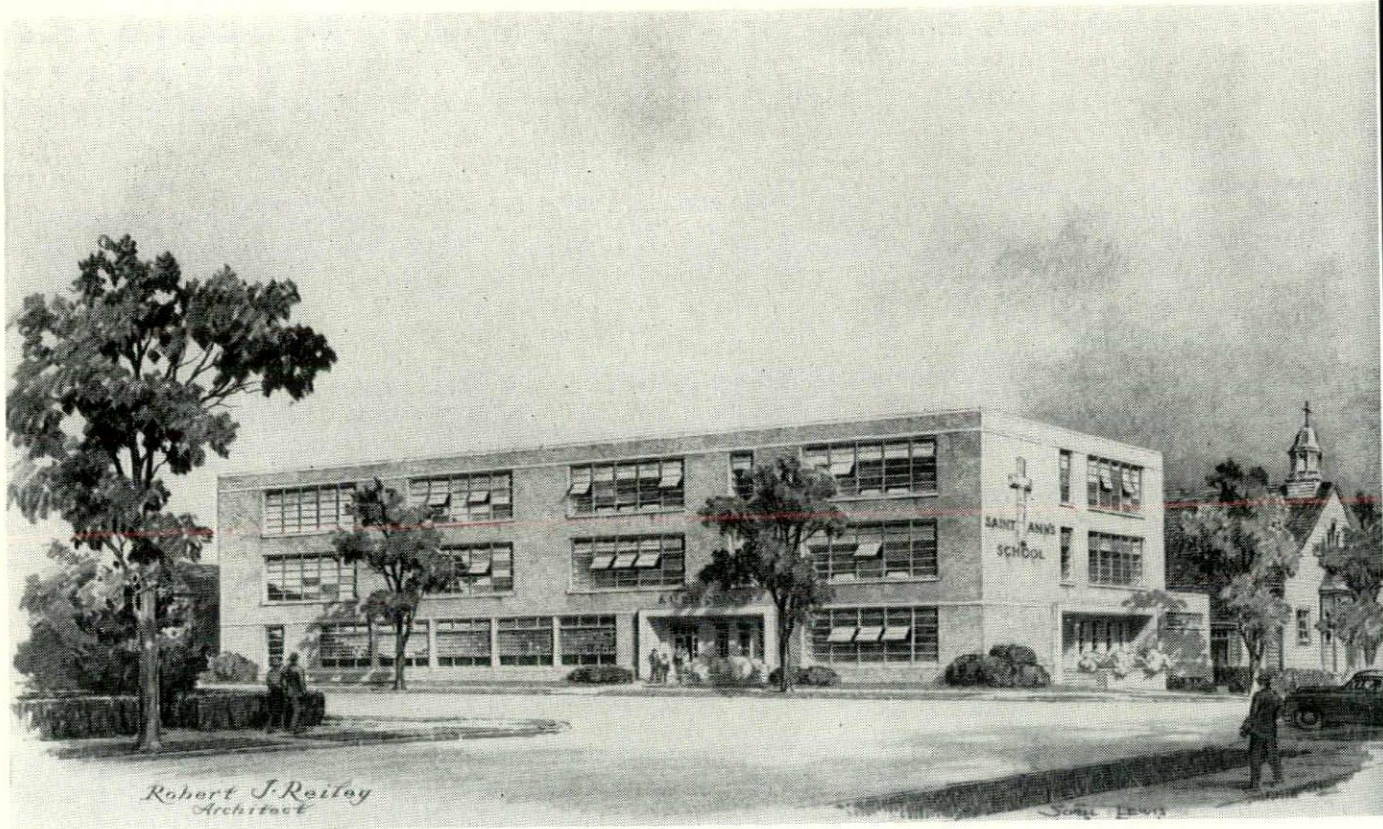
Our plans call for repetition of this primary unit in the different localities of the district where population trends indicate the need.



SAINT ANN'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

ROBERT J. REILEY, *Architect*



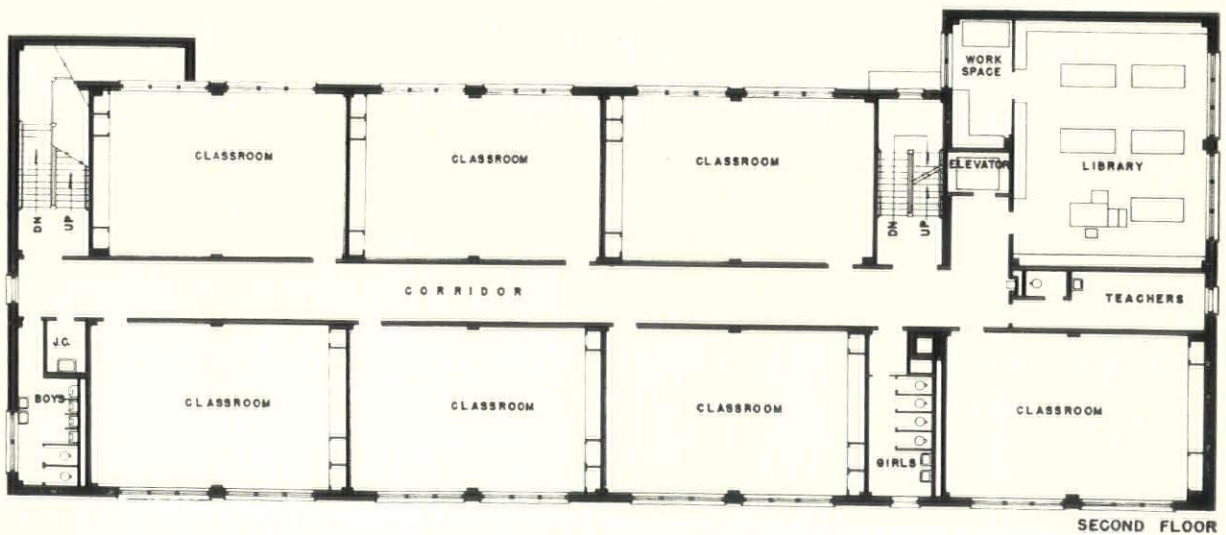
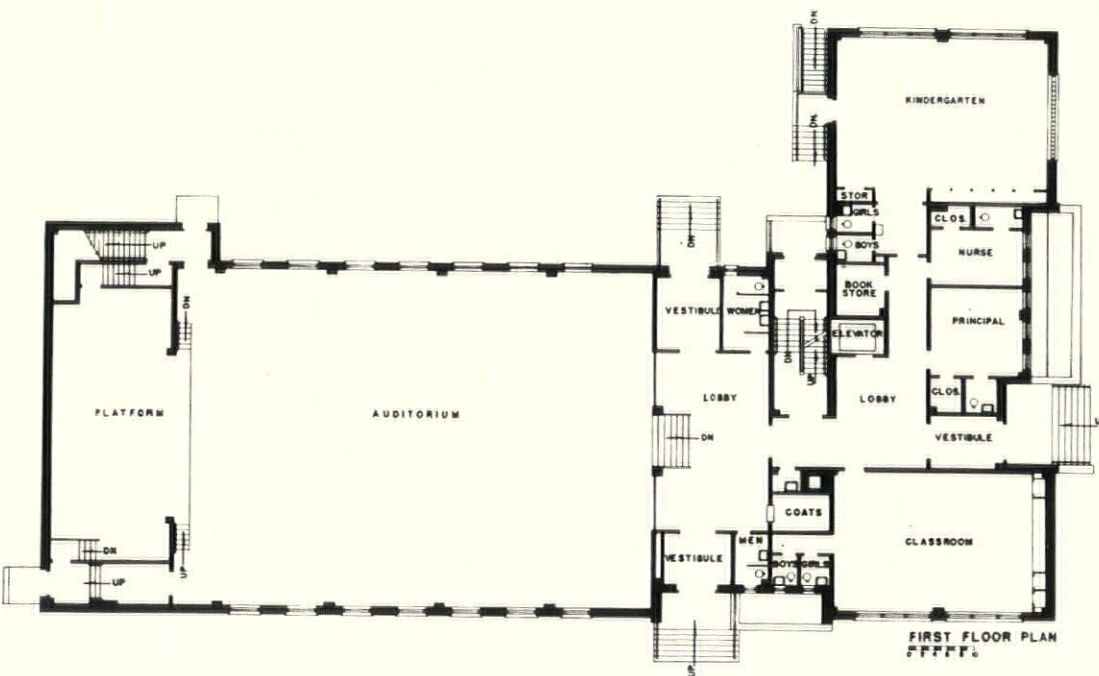
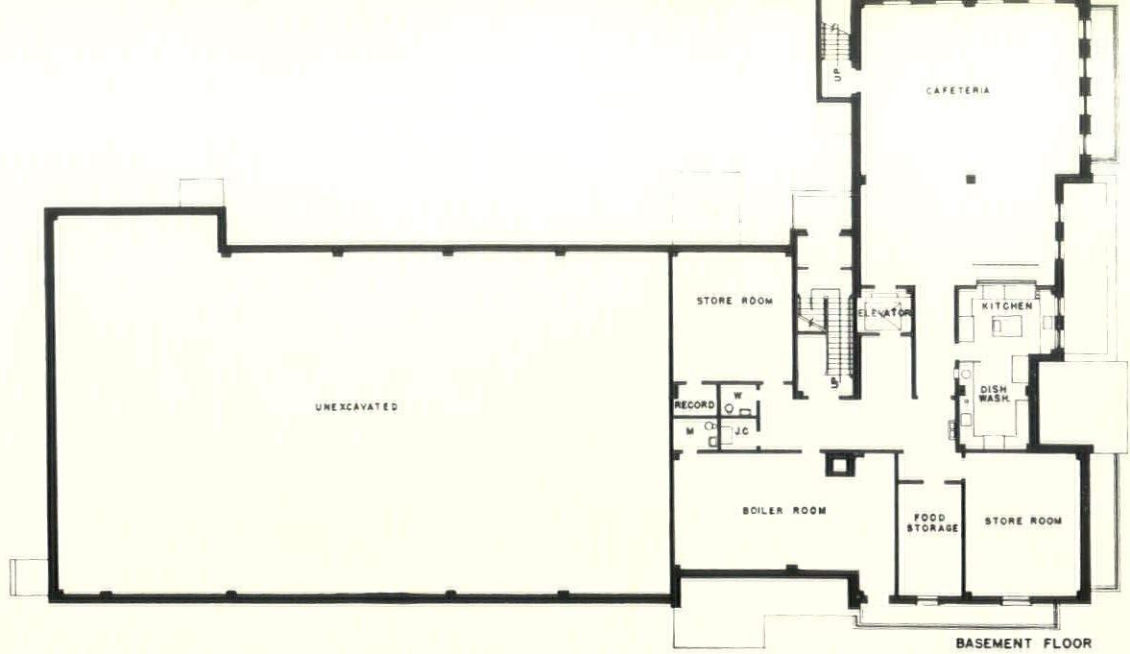
The location is a residential community on the outskirts of Flushing, Long Island, made up largely of one family houses on small plots of ground. The parish buildings at present consist of a Church and Rectory and it is proposed to build a School containing a kindergarten and 16 classrooms. In addition there will be the usual principal's office, medical office, library, cafeteria, and auditorium.

The building faces on two streets and will be "L" shaped; the playground occupying the angle between the two wings. The kindergarten will have its own small playground directly outside the room so that the children may be under supervision at all times. The

cafeteria will also have direct communication with the playground.

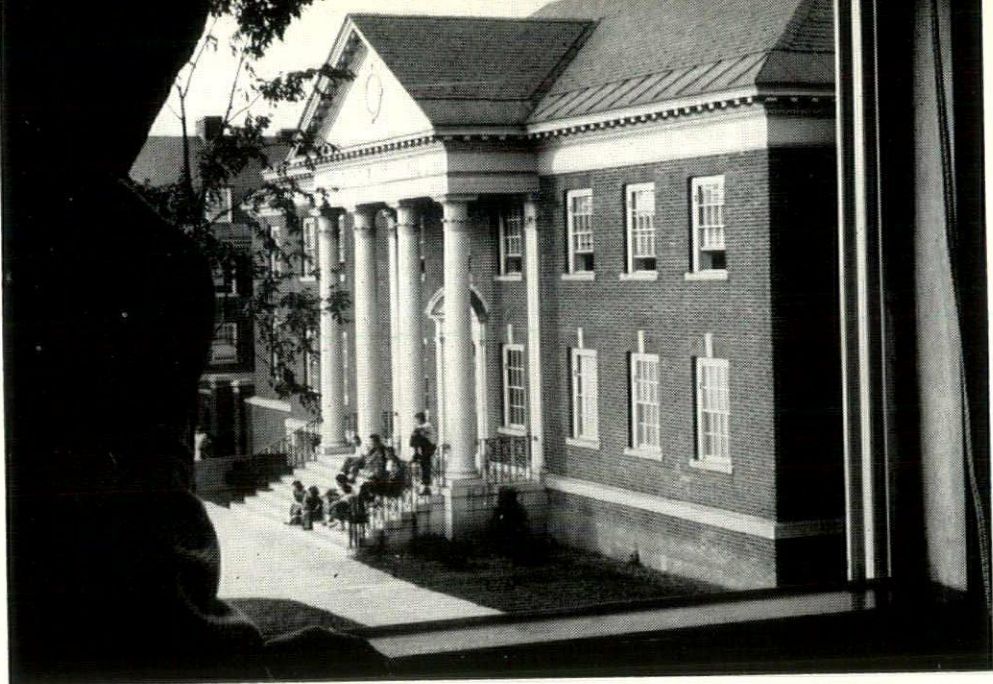
The classrooms on the second floor may be used to gather together groups who are to appear on the auditorium platform as a stairway in the corner of the stage secures convenient access between floors. The library has a work room adjoining for the convenience of the librarian.

The building will be fireproof. Red brick will be used on the exterior, and the most serviceable materials on the interior walls and floor throughout so as to reduce maintenance costs.



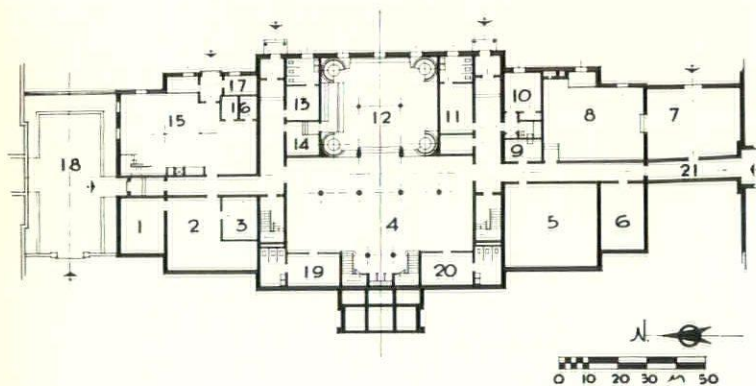
CORTLAND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

CARL W. CLARK, *Architect*



Brockway Hall

At our last commencement, Governor Thomas E. Dewey dedicated Brockway Hall, our new Student Union, and two new residence halls. The residence halls were built by the State Dormitory Authority, but in no small sense of the word Brockway Hall was made possible by a generous gift from Mr. George A. Brockway, a retired manufacturer living in Cortland.



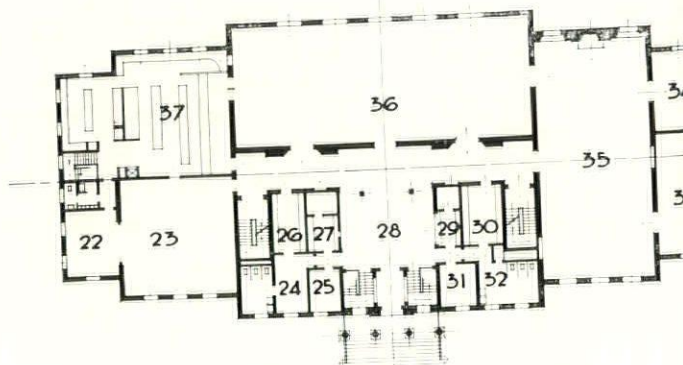
Lower Floor Plan (See List of Rooms)
Attendant Facilities (Brockway Hall)

His gift enabled the college to plan a facility that would enrich the many hours a student spends in college that are not devoted to the formal education found in the classroom. Since only a small portion of the time a student spends in getting an education is directly supervised by classroom instruction, it is true that the learning that takes place elsewhere is without adequate supervision or plan. As a matter of fact, because of lack of facility in many institutions this free time is expended in an environment unwholesome, or at its best one not likely to contribute anything of value as a learning experience.

The Student Union at State University Teachers College at Cortland consists of two spacious lounges large enough for scores of students to meet at a time. These lounges are augmented by four auxiliary lounges. One is equipped for card and other quiet

games. One is an informal visiting room, another is a reading and writing room, and a fourth is a music room where students can get together for a "jam" session. Included in the facilities of the Student Union is a snack bar where students congregate at almost all hours of the day. A spacious dining room, readily converted to dancing, is an additional facility, and by no means least, several guest rooms with private bath provide the college the opportunity to entertain its guests and parents of the students.

From the moment that this facility was opened, it was obvious to the Director of Student Personnel and his staff that here was an opportunity to reach students through counselling as individuals or as groups that never existed before. Students and faculty alike are afforded an opportunity to exchange ideas and opinions that become a basis for friendships, and exercise a lasting influence. Many of these acquaintanceships begin with discussing trivial, mater-of-fact, commonplace topics, and develop into an exchange of ideas that are important in influencing young people.



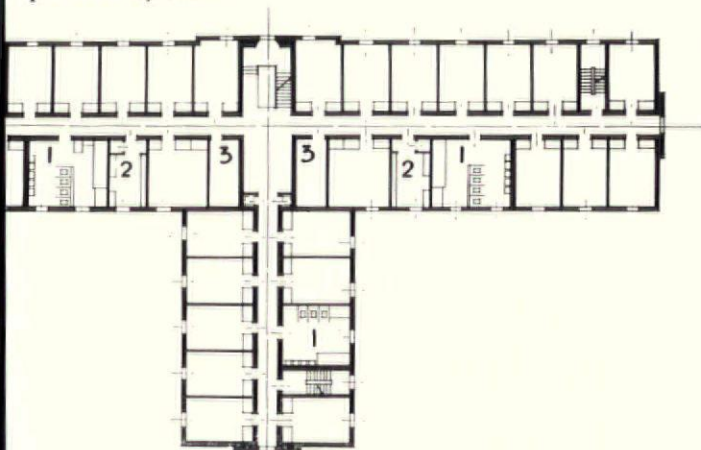
Main Floor Plan (See List of Rooms)
Attendant Facilities

Our residence halls, proctored by students who are assisted by adults, likewise afford gracious living facilities. Students in these residence halls gain a deeper appreciation for democracy, for here literally they learn to live together. The give and take of opinion and action results in the establishment of a decision for a policy most likely to be of the greatest good for the greatest number. The prospect for the years that lie ahead is infinitely brighter with facilities such as this. Our students, without exception, all recognize this fact and react accordingly in their relationship to one another, to the faculty and to the college.

COMMENTS ON THE USE OF STUDENT UNION

BY JOHN BONANNO
President, House of Delegates
Cortland State Teachers College

I believe the completion of Brockway Hall and the two residence halls at Cortland State Teachers College has resulted in raising student morale 100 per cent. Brockway Hall has become the center of student activities at the college and has made it possible for the students to meet a greater proportion of the other students in an atmosphere of social relaxation. Student government has been raised to a higher plane with the completion of the Student Union building because the meetings are held in regular conference rooms and the students have a feeling of greater responsibility there.

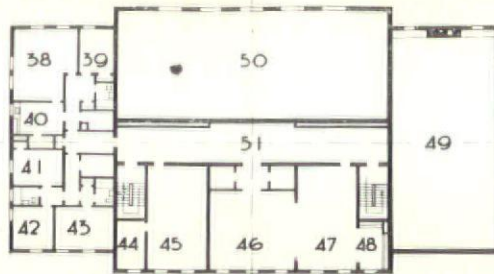


Residence Hall
Typical Floor Plan (See List of Rooms)

The lounge has given a more homey atmosphere to the college, providing a place where students can relax and discuss the many phases of college life. The music room provides a place to listen to classical and semi-classical music. The main dining room makes eating a greater pleasure to Cortland students and has also served as a beautiful site for formal dances. Students living in the residence halls state that they have a much stronger feeling of unity and comradeship because they live there.

To sum it up, I feel that these buildings have given the students a pride in something which is theirs, to live in, relax in and be responsible for. These buildings are the first places they show their parents and friends who visit the college.

The Attendant Facilities and Residence Halls at Cortland State Teachers College, completed in the spring of 1951, present a solution to the problem of



Upper Floor Plan (See List of Rooms)
Attendant Facilities



student relaxation and housing. Erected on a limited budget of \$1,600,000, contracts were let June 1949 in the amount of \$1,559,000, or 91½¢ per cubic foot.

Design of traditional character seemed mandatory due to design of present college and surrounding home development.

The Buildings are part of a campus development laid out by the Post-War Construction Program of the State of New York. A Physical Education Building is now under construction.

Library building plans are completed, which with the Residence Halls will completely focus campus life on the "Hill". All plans for this development are by Carl W. Clark, A.I.A.

RESIDENCE HALLS AND ATTENDANT FACILITIES

ATTENDANT FACILITIES:

Lower Floor Plan — 1. Transformer Vault and Electric Room; 2. Supplies; 3. Telephone Equipment; 4. Lower Lounge; 5. Storage; 6. Storage; 7. Maintenance; 8. Boiler Room; 9. Janitor's Closet; 10. Janitor's Room; 11. Male Help; 12. Snack Bar; 13. Female Help; 14. Stores; 15. Kitchen Receiving Supplies, Preparation; 16. Refrigerators; 17. Garbage Room; 18. Flagstone Terrace; 19. Coat Room; 20. Coat Room; 21. Tunnel to Residence Hall.

Main Floor Plan — 22. Private Dining Room "B"; 23. Private Dining Room "A"; 24. Women's Toilet and Rest Room; 25. Office; 26. Coat Room; 27. Information and Post Office; 28. Foyer; 29. News Stand; 30. Coat Room; 31. Office; 32. Men's Toilet; 33. Committee Room; 34. Card Room; 35. Main Lounge; 36. Main Dining Room; 37. Kitchen.

Upper Floor Plan — 38. Living Room and Study; 39. Bedroom; 40. Kitchen; 41. Guest Room; 42. Guest Room; 43. Guest Room; 44. Storage; 45. Music Room; 46. Student Activities Room; 47. Reading Room; 48. Book Alcove; 49. Upper Part of Main Lounge; 50. Upper Part of Main Dining Room; 51. Loggia.

RESIDENCE HALLS:

Typical Floor Plan — 1. Toilet Room; 2. Kitchen and Laundry; 3. Storage.



Rear -- Brockway Hall

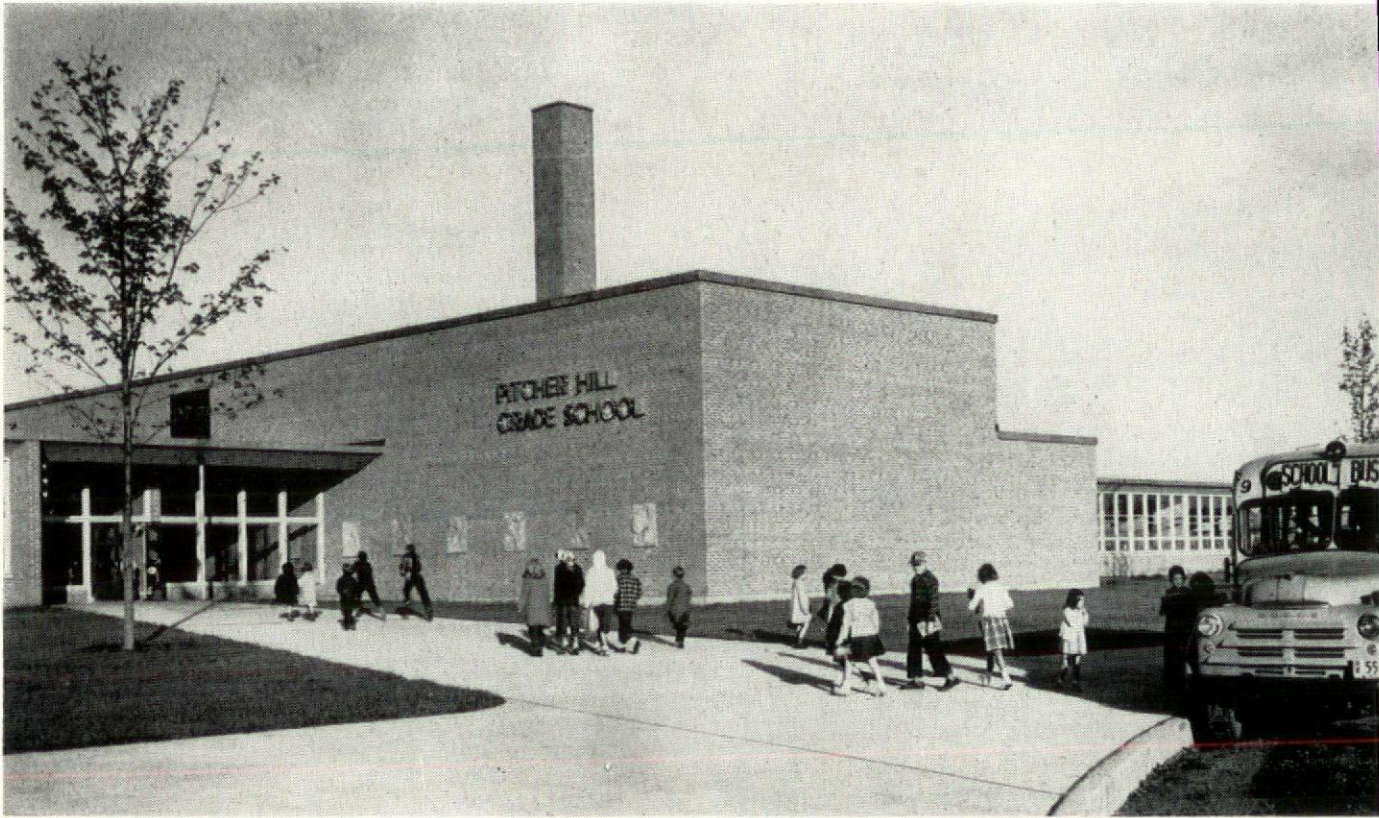
PITCHER HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

NORTH SYRACUSE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Associate Architects

HARRY A. AND F. CURTIS KING

SARGENT-WEBSTER-CRENSHAW AND FOLLEY



The community of North Syracuse, like so many suburban areas of the State, found itself at the close of the war, with a greatly expanding population and very inadequate educational facilities. Early in 1949 the newly-formed Central District embarked on a long range program of school building construction, the first stage of which was to provide elementary classroom space.

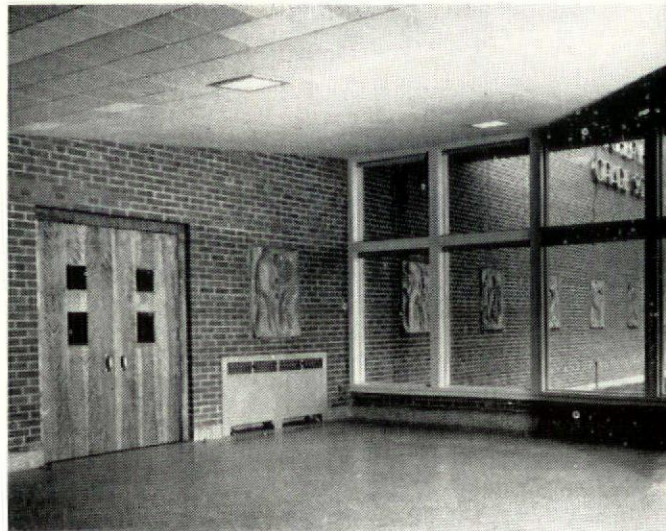
The Pitcher Hill School and a similar but larger school at Cicero were designed late in 1949 and constructed during 1950, as the fulfillment of the first part of the district program.

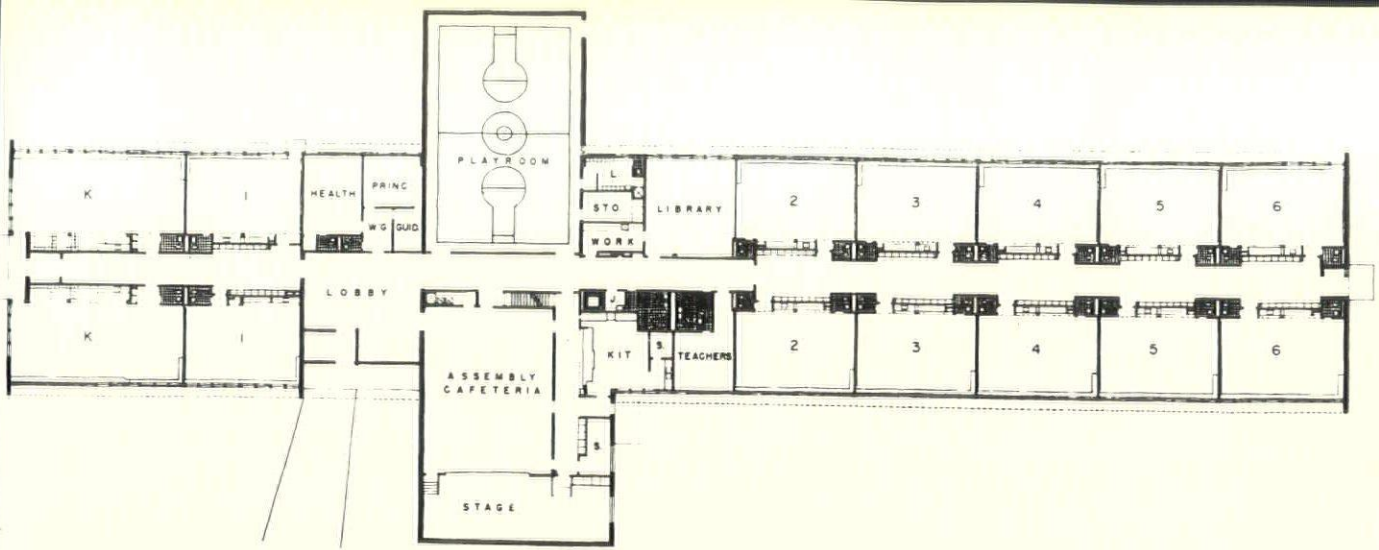
The site for the school was selected after considerable study of the available land, population centers and other factors, with the architects acting as consultants in this survey. The school was constructed on a partially wooded 60 acre tract adjacent to a residential development. In addition to the elementary school facilities, the site is planned to accommodate a large secondary school and athletic field, which will complete the original building program.

Both preliminary plans and the working drawings were done by a team of men from each office of the associated architects. Weekly conferences were held during the progress of the work at which the principals of each firm were present to review design and construction details.

Of particular interest is the plan of the classroom units, which illustrate one trend in elementary education. Each classroom is provided with individual toilet facilities under the direct supervision of each teacher.

Except for the kindergarten and first grade, each room has two toilets opening directly from the room. Cost studies have shown that these facilities can be provided for very very little additional cost over the conventional group toilet rooms. Another feature of the plan is the placement of the wardrobes in corridor alcoves outside each classroom which allows more space for cabinets or instructional equipment. At the same time it reduces disruption of the classroom set-up as pupils arrive and leave, as well as reducing the amount of water and dirt brought into the room.





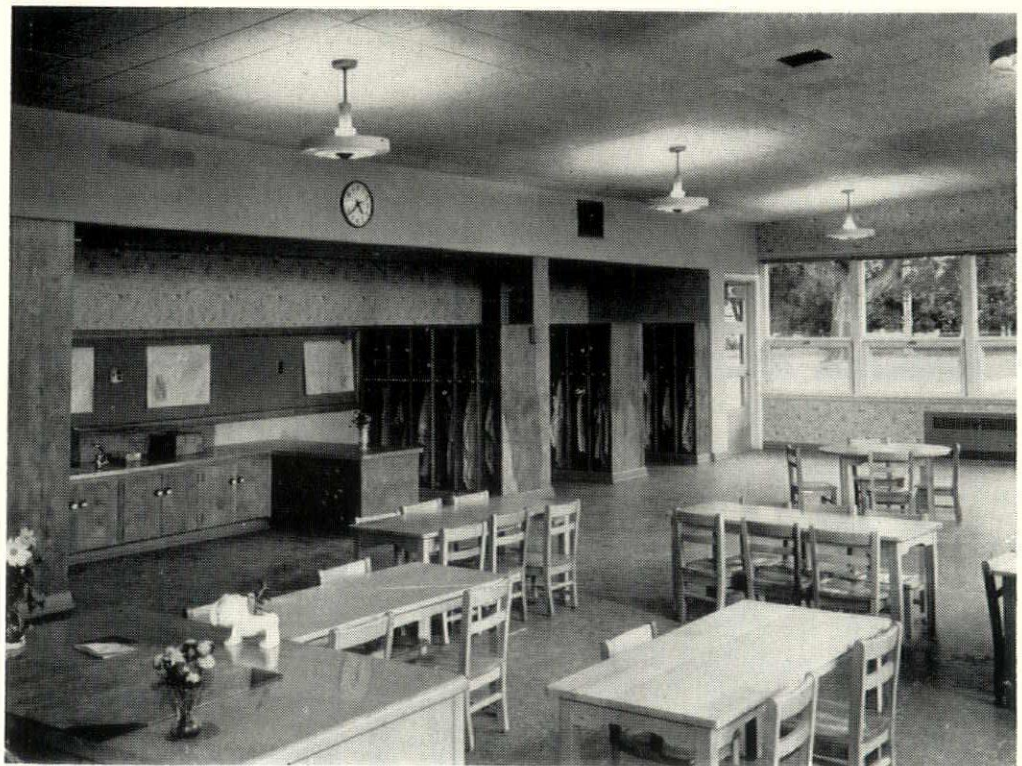
The cabinet work for each room includes a storage cabinet for pupils' projects the length of the window wall, a library corner with book shelves and an alcove work counter complete with sink and drinking fountain. Cabinets and trim are natural finish birch, which contrast with the painted interior. Walls are painted in bright colors in a variety of schemes with asphalt tile floors and acoustical tile ceilings. Windows are wood with hopper type vents and are equipped with diffusing shades and concealed darkening shades.

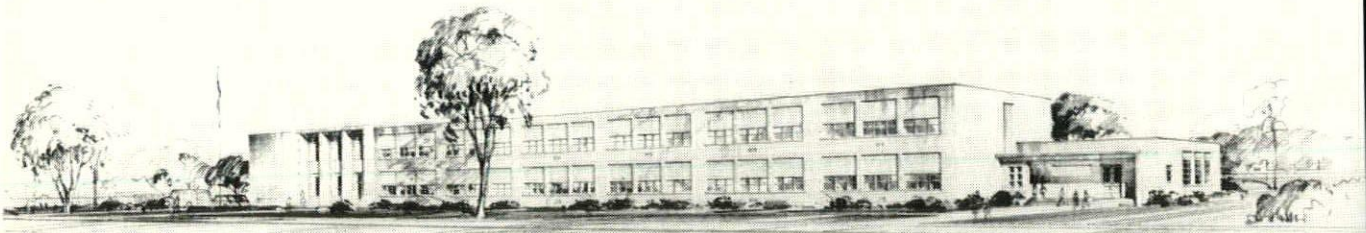
The playroom is equipped for community activities as well as school use and has an adjacent locker room for the use of local groups. The room has a natural birch wainscot with glass block lighting strips above, wood floor and acoustical ceiling. The assembly room is also finished in natural birch and is equipped for projection. On the exterior wall of the assembly room is a series of ceramic sculptured panels by William Severson, molded of clay similar to that of the face brick.

The structure of the building consists of a steel frame, concrete first floor and gypsum roof deck on bar joists. All toilets and the locker rooms are finished with ceramic tile floors and wainscot in several color schemes. Corridors have terrazzo floors and a light gray ceramic tile wall.

Heating is accomplished by oil-fired low pressure steam system with convectors, and a central fan system handles the ventilation. The floors in the kindergarten wing are insulated and warmed with an additional heating coil below the slab. Cedric R. Acheson was the consulting engineer for the heating and ventilating work.

In January 1950 bids were received and totaled \$362,674.00 which amounted to \$.74 a cubic foot exclusive of equipment and landscaping. The General Contractor was the J. D. Taylor Construction Company of Syracuse.





ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING

EAST AURORA, NEW YORK

PAULY AND HAUCK, *Architects*

Several sites were considered for this elementary school building. The final plot, approximately 11 acres in area, is located in a residential section, easily accessible although free from hazardous traffic conditions.

A building to provide adequate instructional and related facilities for 450 pupils in grades one through six, plus two large kindergarten units, was the basic program requirement. A maximum occupancy of 25 pupils per grade room, lavatory basins with drinking fountains in each grade room, and a small toilet room for each kindergarten, first and second grade room were also stipulated.

Simplicity in design, construction and finish was mandatory to stay within the original bond issue, in the face of rising building costs during the last half of 1950.

The "L" shaped plan groups the "quiet" educational rooms and the "noisy" activity rooms into separate wings, each wing having access to the play area located at the rear of the building. The building itself sets on the west side of the site.

Grade rooms facing east and west have combination glass block and projected steel windows, asphalt tile floor and base, acoustical tile ceilings and painted cinder block walls. Movable wardrobe cases (2 per room) with tack board mounted on the sloping back will provide additional bulletin board or easel type working surfaces as well as offering a means of dividing each grade room into work or activity areas as needed.

Seating 350, the auditorium has a sloping concrete floor, plastered walls and ceiling. The projection room opens off the second floor corridor and provides storage shelves for film and projectors.

The combination playroom and lunch room is sep-

arated from the stage and auditorium by locker room on the first floor and a fan room on the second floor, both of them acting as sound buffers, thus allowing both major rooms to be used simultaneously with a minimum of noise interference. During presentation of pageants, etc., the playroom is readily available as an assembly area for participating pupils as the stage is accessible by means of the main corridor and a passageway. Folding tables and seats in flush wall pocket allow for quick and easy conversion from a playroom to a lunch room.

The stage-craft room with cases for costumes and the music rooms are located near the stage and auditorium, yet well away from the quieter classroom and study areas.

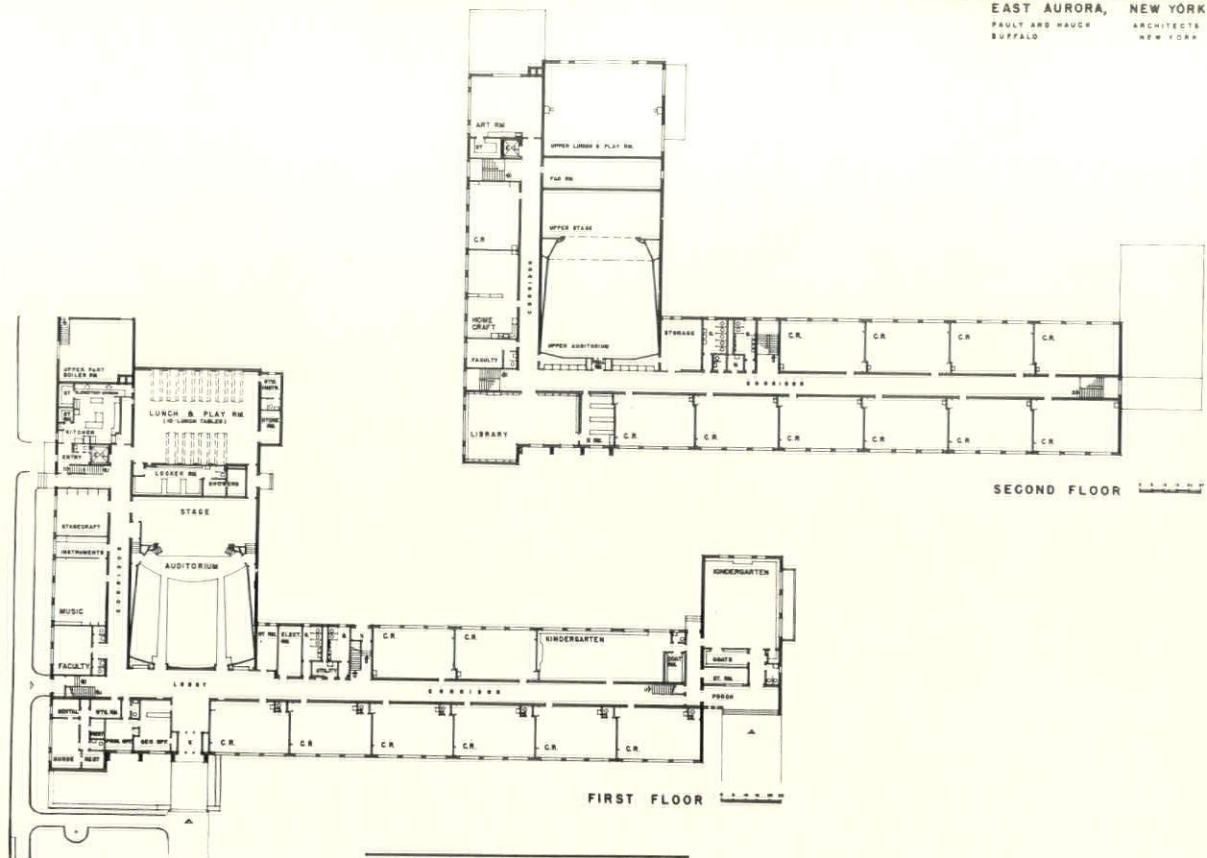
The first floor teachers' room is so arranged that it can be used for small conferences as well as by both men and women teachers.

The construction throughout, is wall bearing cinder block with exterior wall facing of brick. The only stone trim is at the main entrance. Reinforced concrete flat slab construction was used for the first floor concrete slab on bar joist for the second floor and poured gypsum on insulating board over bar joist for the roof.

Plastering was limited to the front wall of classrooms, corridor walls, health rooms, offices, small toilet rooms, auditorium and kitchen.

Acoustical tile will be installed on class room, library, and corridor ceilings and on the rear wall of the auditorium.

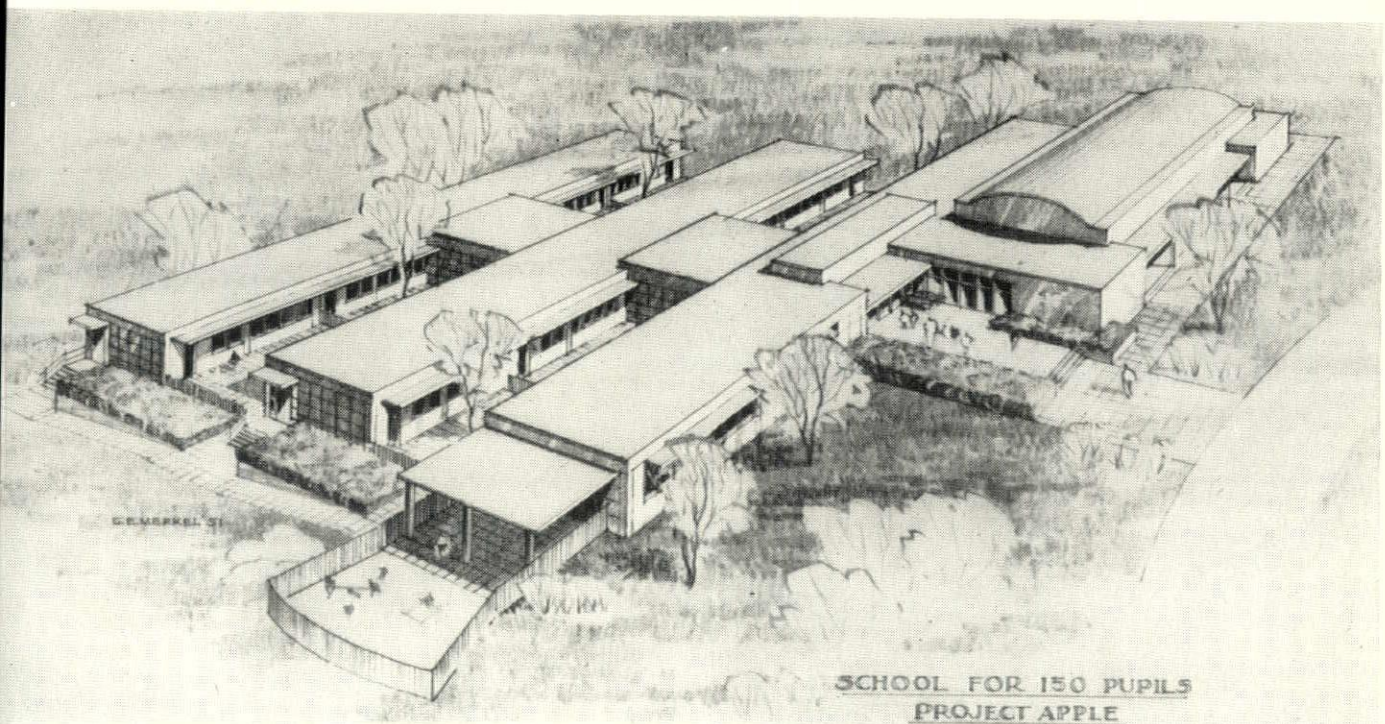
Construction was started the early part of this year and it is expected that class rooms will be available the forepart of 1952.



SCHOOL FOR NAVAL TRAINING STATION

JAMES C. MACKENZIE, F.A.I.A., *Architect*

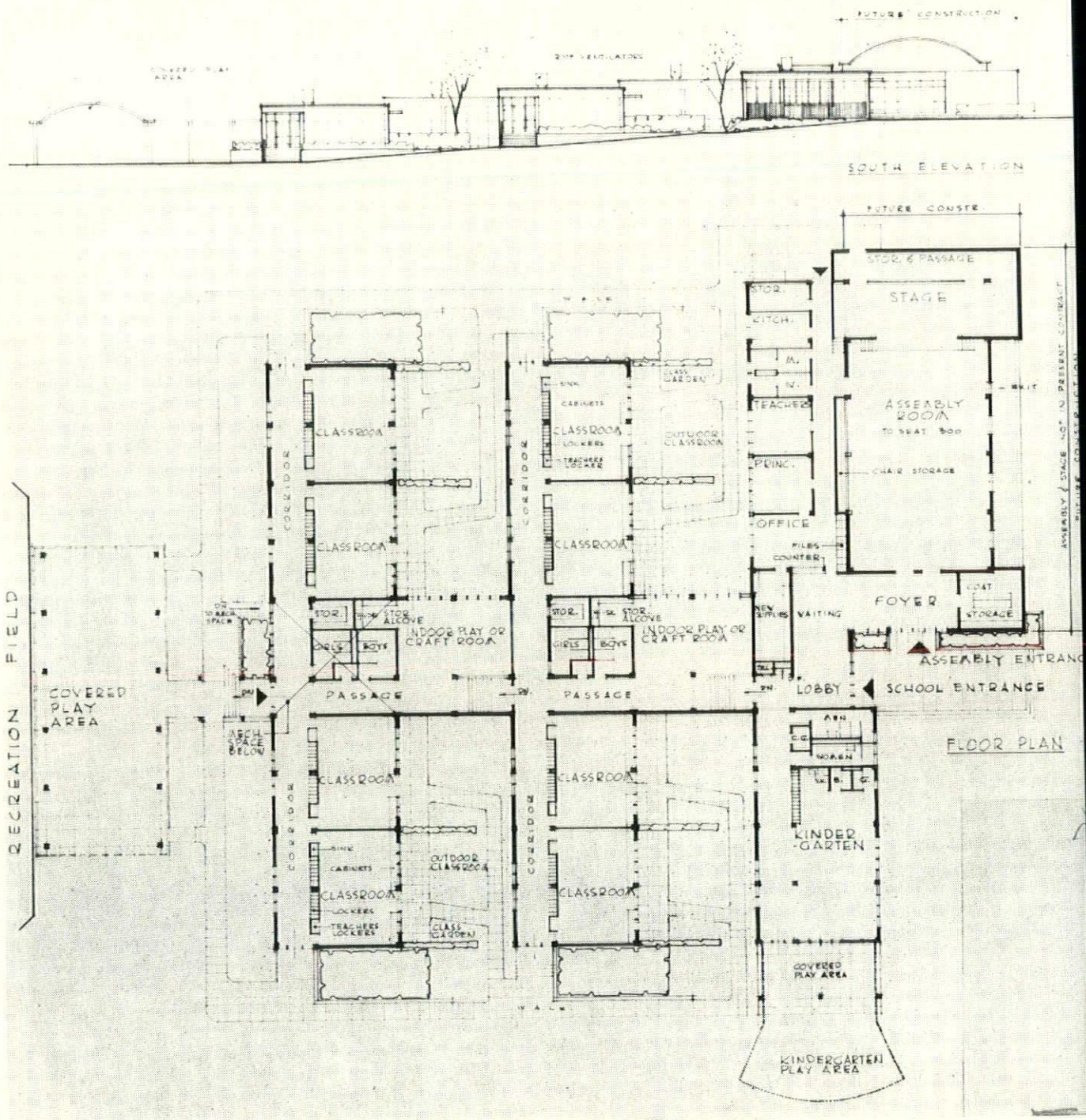
School for Naval Training Station at classified overseas location. Capacity 150 pupils (30 Kindergarten—Grade School 120). Initial expansion to be absorbed in existing classrooms. Additional construction of 4 classrooms possible at end of existing corridors.



(See Next Page)

SCHOOL FOR NAVAL TRAINING STATION

(Continued)



Floor Plan
School for 150 Pupils

1818 HOPE'S 1951

SCHOOL WINDOWS



Archbishop Williams High School, Braintree, Massachusetts
Maginnis and Walsh, Architects *Walsh Brothers, Contractors*

Hope's Intermediate Projected Windows, set into Hope's "Biltin" Subframes, were used in the fenestration of this splendid, modern school building.

It is clear from looking at this pleasing exterior that the class and study room interiors are most successful, with ample daylighting of all desks and restful distant vision for the eye's relief from the strain of close work.

Hope's Projected Windows also give control of natural ventilation with fresh outdoor air in warm weather. The name "HOPE'S" guarantees lasting convenience of operation and satisfaction for the whole life of the building.

Outstanding advantages are afforded by the use of Hope's "Biltin" Subframes. As in this case, these

subframes may be so designed that the windows are nearly in the same plane as the building's exterior face, providing extra space inside for the installation of heating, ventilating and conditioning apparatus. Inside, they make possible a wide ledge or counter at sill height which is also useful in other types of buildings.

The use of "Biltin" Subframes gives the architect a far wider choice in design possibilities. Study of the photograph shows how the continuous, ribbon-type frames serve more than one room, with the interior partitions abutting on the wide, hollow metal mullions. Complete information on Hope's "Biltin" Subframes is given in Hope's Catalog No. 122A. Write today for your copy.

HOPE'S WINDOWS, INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

THE FINEST BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE FITTED WITH HOPE'S WINDOWS

THAT NECESSARY EVIL, THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By THOMAS H. MCKAIG

To begin with, I was awfully glad to see you at the Buffalo Convention,—or weren't you there? Whether you realize it or not, I contributed to the success of the Conference as vice-chairman of the Program Committee. When things were in the preliminary planning stage, Paul Harbach told me he wanted me to act in this capacity, and I agreed. Three weeks later he called me to tell me the program was complete, and I thanked him. That's the kind of committee I like to be vice-chairman of. (A preposition is a bad word to end a sentence with!) And now,—from the past to the present and future.

It looks as though, whether you like it or not, you are going to be using reinforced concrete wherever you can to replace structural steel for some time to come, so let's talk about some of the newer code requirements for concrete. You may as well take advantage of whatever you can along this line to save steel.

Perhaps you have seen the new 1951 Code of the American Concrete Institute. It was adopted in April and contains several variations from the old Code which we are using in our own office practice. The first of these is the increase in permissible shearing stress on concrete,—an increase of 50 percent without stirrups, and 100 percent in beams using stirrups. Without stirrups for a 3000 pound concrete, you can

use 90 pounds instead of 60,—with stirrups, 360 instead of 180 pounds.

The new code also renders passe the familiar hook on the ends of deformed footing bars,—although in a rather backhanded manner. Under the heading of "Anchorage of bars in footing slabs", we have,—"Plain bars in footings shall be anchored by means of standard hooks. The outer faces of these hooks and the ends of deformed bars shall be not less than 3 inches nor more than 6 inches from the face of the footing." When did you ever use a plain bar in a footing?

Finally, the people who make the stuff are suggesting that we change our way of calling for the bars, so that instead of specifying by size we call for them by numbers, using the numbers from 2 to 8 for eighth inch sizes of round bars— $\frac{1}{4}$ " becomes #2, $\frac{3}{8}$ " is #3, etc. Then #9 is one inch square, #10 is $1\frac{1}{8}$ " square and #11 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " square. These last three sizes are rolled as rounds of an equivalent area. Incidentally these numbers are now rolled into all bars for easy identification on the job.

The Portland Cement Association has been producing some first class literature on all the newer types of design,—shear head flat slabs,—flat beam design, etc. and it has been our experience that they are most cooperative in advising designers.

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SIDNEY L. STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD



James Wm. Kideney

At the meeting of the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee held on October 8th, the various constituent bodies comprising the State Association submitted their nominations for the Committee's consideration. This award is given annually for "outstanding achievement for the benefit of the architectural profession." There was unanimous agreement on the selection of *James*

William Kideney, president of the New York State Association of Architects from 1938 to 1942.

Most of us know Jim Kideney and all that he has done not only for the New York State Association, but for the architectural profession as a whole. Jim started his professional practice in 1923, after graduating from the College of Architecture at the University of Michigan and spending a year of travel and study in Europe.

His practice has included numerous outstanding school and college structures, housing projects, and many industrial and commercial buildings, along with churches, and social and recreational buildings.

Along with his vast practice, he has found time to be associated with many civic groups, to which he voluntarily gave unstintingly of his energies. Buffalo, in particular, should feel indebted to him, but the State of New York has also benefitted from his counsel and advice. His recognition by civic and professional bodies has been widespread, and we feel that the Award Committee has done a praiseworthy job in honoring Jim.

It is hoped that the presentation to Jim Kideney can be made at the Annual Dinner of the New York Society of Architects, which will be held on Tuesday, December 18th, 1951, in New York City. The award consists of a certificate and a bronze medal, and the presentation will be made by the Committee Chairman, Henry S. Lion. The New York Society of Architects is gratified by its Committee's selection, and the New York State Association of Architects can feel justly proud.

EDUCATION MEETING

Engineers of the National Association of Power Engineers probed into laws of heat and vapor transmission at an "Education Meeting" of New York Chapter No. 44, at 220 East 15 Street, New York, N. Y. A battery of heat testers gave examples of heat flow analogous to heat transmission through walls, through floors, through ceilings, through refrigerator panels—sideways, downward, upwards. Different materials, some metallic, others fibrous, including insulations, were subjected to tests.

The engineers moved from one tester to another, observed the results of all the tests and felt all the materials. Then came an inquiry session which covered such subjects as the reasons for the disintegration of timber, plaster, cork and other materials because of condensed vapor; methods of conserving heat and fuel by preventing the dissipation of heat; and the part that radiation, conduction and convection play, and how these physical forces act. Frank Bennett, chairman, Educational Program, presided. Frank Spinosa, president of New York Chapter No. 44 conducted the regular meeting which followed.

The lecturer of the evening was Alexander Schwartz, author of "Simplified Physics of Vapor and Thermal Insulation," and a recognized authority on heat and vapor transmission. Infra Insulation, Inc., of which he is the president, had provided the apparatus and set up the heat testing demonstration. It was one of a series Mr. Schwartz is giving, on invitation, before architectural societies, technological institutes and universities, and various other groups associated with building, heating and refrigeration. There are no fees or other obligations.

Requests for a lecture and demonstration by Mr. Schwartz should be directed to Infra Insulation, Inc., 10 Murray Street, New York, N. Y. Free copies of "Simplified Physics of Vapor and Thermal Insulation," which is used as a text by scores of institutions of higher learning may be obtained from him. Mr. Schwartz is available for free consultation about special problems of heat and vapor flow in relation to building structures.

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AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

BY CYRIL T. TUCKER AND CHARLES V. NORTHRUP

BRONX CHAPTER

At the annual installation meeting, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, President of the New York Council of Architects, installed Mr. Michael A. Cardo as President; Anthony M. DeRose as Vice-President; George J. Rusciano as Secretary; Ludwig P. Bono as Treasurer and Irving Kudroff and Max Simon as Directors for three (3) years.

Also present to join in the festivities of the evening were: Building Commissioner Bernard Gilroy; Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Housing and Buildings, Abraham Grossman; Borough Superintendent John T. Kelleher of Queens; Borough Superintendent Benjamin Saltzman of Brooklyn.

Other chapters in the metropolitan area were represented as follows: Mr. Francis Keally, President of the New York Chapter; Mr. George Cavalieri, President of the New York Society of Architects; Maurice Uslan, President of the Staten Island Chapter; Harry Yarish, President of the Brooklyn Society of Architects; Simeon Heller, President of the Queens Chapter; Mr. Halbert, President of the Westchester Chapter; Mr. Tuthill of the New Jersey Chapter.

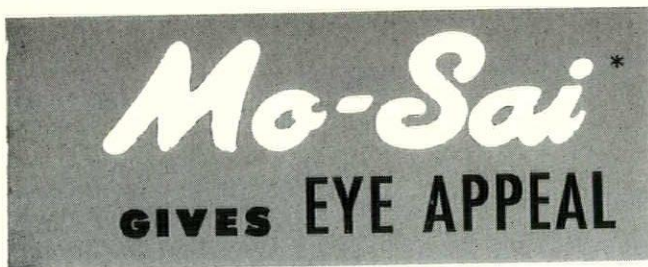
The photo shows outgoing President Ralph Marx handing over the gavel of presidency to Michael Cardo. Included in the photo, reading from left to right are: Past President Ralph Marx; Commissioner George Bain Cummings of the Statewide Building Code; Commissioner Gilroy of the Department of Housing and Buildings; Matthew Del Gaudio, installing officer of the evening; Mr. Cardo; and Mr. Holden, Regional Director of the A.I.A.



BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

The chapter reports the recent appointment of Miss Linda Madison (now Mrs. Roy Kumpf), Mr. Jack Maranto and Mr. Harry Schneider as new associate members. Mr. Will Alban Cannon, Jr. is the chapter's newest corporate member.

At a recent poll the Prudential Building, designed by Louis Sullivan, was voted the building in this district most deserving of honor. A suitable tablet is being prepared and a presentation will be made in the near future.

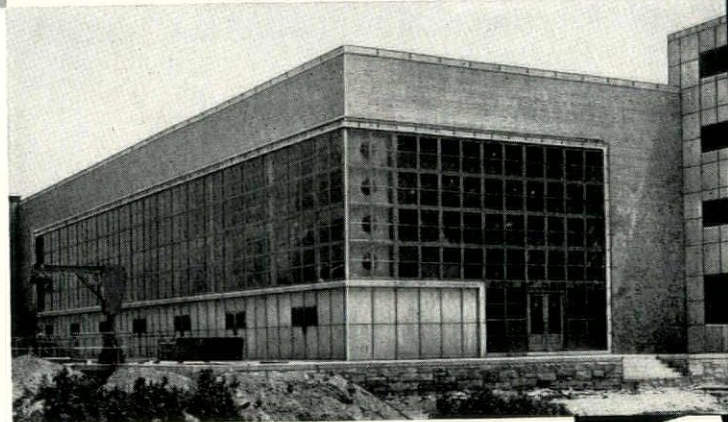


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We note from information coming over our desk, the pending retirement of Mr. Eric Kebbon, Fellow of the Institute, Architect of the Board of Education of the City of New York and Superintendent of School Buildings, and rejoice in the opportunity to send a bouquet to someone who is still with us to appreciate. The list of Mr. Kebbon's architectural activities, his structural accomplishments and the respect in which he is held by his fellow men is impressive and we congratulate him on the opportunity of contemplation of a full life.

The profession rejoices in its big men. The task of learning the tremendous range and variety of fundamentals in an architect's scholastic training is frustrating; the necessity to enlarge his, together with learning to apply it successfully in practice, with the added disturbing elements of human nature in an architect's apprenticeship, is extremely demanding and the difficulty involved in living up to all of the technical, aesthetic, organizational and cultural requirements of a large practice are well recognized. The fires of this furnace will either burn up the weak fibre of one who is not equipped to stand it or will temper the iron in his make-up to the high grade steel so characteristic of architecture's big men.

Eric Kebbon, Architect of the Board of Education and Superintendent of School Buildings (Design and Construction), has filed his application for retirement.

Mr. Kebbon was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1912 and, following some travel and study abroad, was soon recalled to serve as resident architect in the construction of new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, costing \$6,000,000. During this period he was associated with Welles Bosworth, architect.

In 1917 Mr. Kebbon was commissioned Captain in the Engineers Corps of the United States Army and later promoted to the rank of Major. Placed in full charge of the construction of two case hospitals and three Army Cantonments, including Camp Humphreys, Virginia, he organized the large force required to handle the construction work of this Camp to house 30,000 men at a cost of \$3,000,000. Under orders from the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, Mr. Kebbon prepared general plans and detailed designs for a permanent Engineers School at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.

After the war Mr. Kebbon rejoined Welles Bosworth as a partner and had charge of the plans for the new office building of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City, the Western Union Building, Broad Street, New York City, educational buildings for Brown University and Western Reserve Academy, and various other public and private buildings.

From 1921 to 1938 Mr. Kebbon engaged in private practice and among the buildings he designed were United States post offices and court houses at Tallahassee, Florida and Greenville, South Carolina, as well as post offices for Poughkeepsie, Far Rockaway, Bronxville, and three sub-stations in New York City. He also engaged in the design of dwellings, such as housing developments in Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York and many country houses in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Massachusetts. Mr. Kebbon also acted as Consulting Architect to the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

In June, 1938 Mr. Kebbon was appointed Architect to the Board of Education, in charge of the planning and design of school buildings for our city. Even though school construction was halted by World War II, Mr. Kebbon has, nevertheless, designed over 100 new public schools and school additions in New York City. His plans have shown evidence of the care and thoroughness given to each project so that the cost of construction has been lower than the general average throughout the country. Having displayed particular care in coordinating the requirements of the mechanical trades with those of general construction, Mr. Kebbon reduced the items of extra cost to less than one-quarter of one per cent of the cost of a building.

Although he instituted many economies, he also brought new beauty into the design of school buildings in New York City.

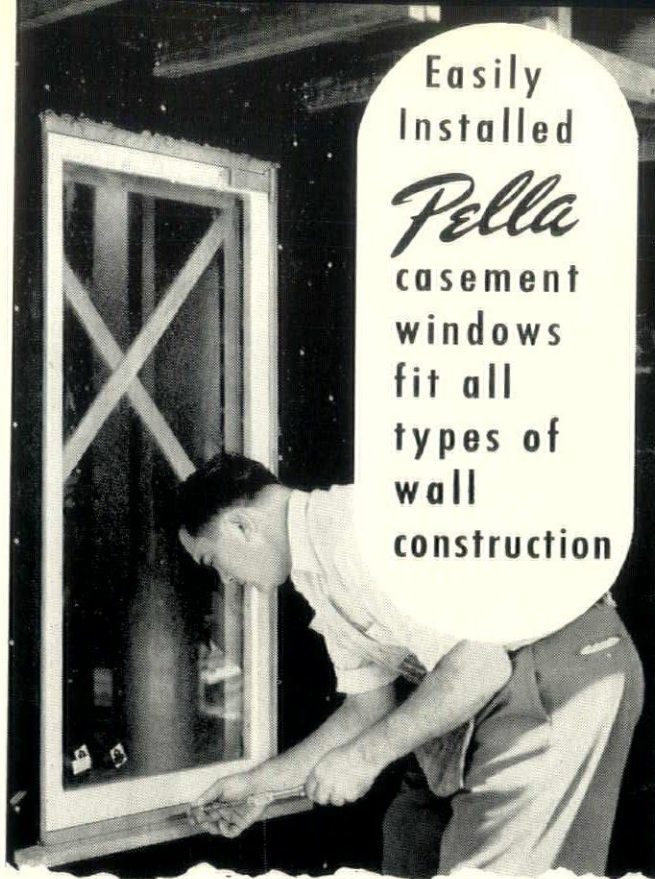
In 1938 Mr. Kebbon was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, with the following citation:

"For his admirable work in the field of domestic architecture and public buildings, as well as the studied yet gracious quality he has given to this work."

One of Mr. Kebbon's schools, the James Fenimore Cooper Junior High School, was awarded a Certificate of Merit for its design by the New York State Association of Architects.

Active in professional societies, Mr. Kebbon is a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects,

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president. He is at present Chairman of the Chapter Committee on Awards which selects the recipients of several scholarships and also grants Medal Awards for outstanding contributions by architects, laymen, and civic groups and associations for the improvement of building design and city planning in New York City.

Mr. Kebbon is also a member of the Architectural League of New York, the National Sculpture Society, and a charter member of the American Society of Military Engineers.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

Architects Do Advertise!

Headed by a large white "American Institute of Architects" on a black background, the Pasadena Chapter is presenting a six-inch, one-column ad each Sunday in a Pasadena newspaper, with the following explanatory copy!

"Look at an architect-designed house for BEAUTY. Look inside an architect-designed house for STYLING. Look at the INDIVIDUAL NEEDS of the family. Look at the costs to see how an experienced architect effects ECONOMIES. Look to an AIA member when you build for the home you'll be proud of!"

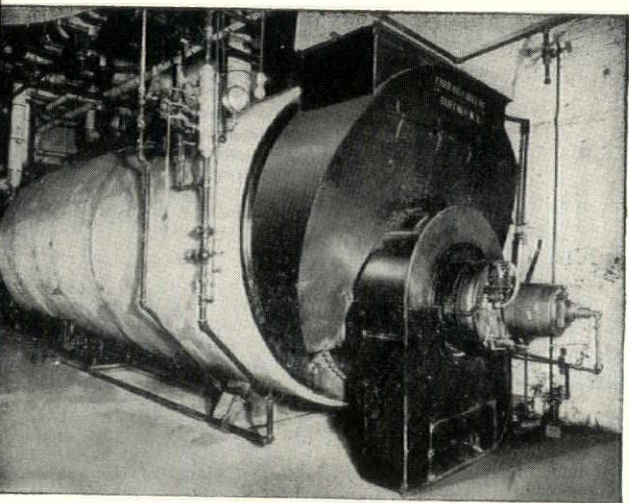
It is reported that this program, which was started early in the year, is the beginning of a strong campaign scheduled by the Pasadena Chapter to "promote public awareness of an architect's function". Other plans include a uniform sign to be hung on the job by chapter members, and a double sized ad which will include an illustration of this sign.

This move is part of the trend toward advertising and other promotional activity on a dignified level for the profession as a whole, which has been under discussion in recent months. It was announced earlier in the year that the Architects League of Northern New Jersey was using direct paid advertising, and of-

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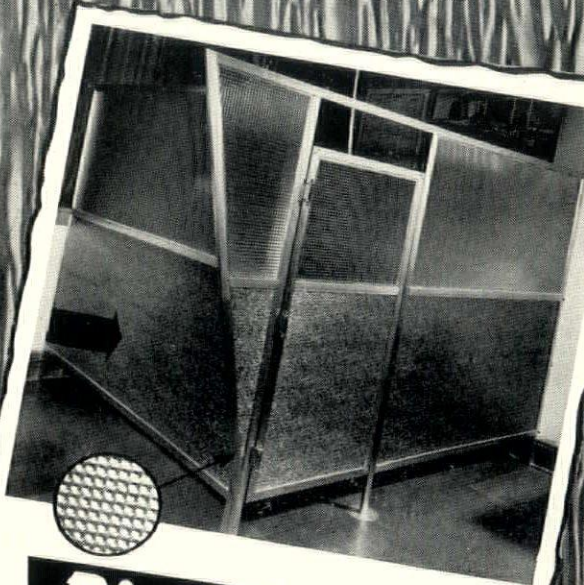
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...ing free information concerning architectural services and their advantages, fees and a list of all members of the New Jersey League.

The Pasadena Chapter's campaign is financed by contributions from Chapter members and not appropriated by the regular Chapter budget. The John Hoel Advertising Agency has been acting as advertising and publicity counsel. The tenor of the campaign was described by Burton Romberger, chairman of the Chapter's Public Relations committee. "It is our intention to see A.I.A. just as solid as the doctor's M.D." he stated.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The chapter gathered again at Cooperstown on September 29, 1951 for a business meeting and social outing. Many of the members took this opportunity to spend the weekend with the whole family at the delightful spot. Although the weather was chilly, the meeting was well attended and everyone thoroughly enjoyed it.

A fine program was arranged by Murray Huber, program chairman. One innovation was a paper read by Herb Boerner on "Moisture Penetration of Masonry Walls". This proved among other things that chapters need not go beyond their own membership for talent when arranging a program. It is planned to schedule more of these member participation programs.

The meeting was climaxed with a dinner and most enjoyable talk by Mr. Philip Johnson who told about his house which has received so much publicity and architectural philosophy in general.

ROCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Rochester Society has now swung into its fall program with a bang. John Briggs, the new President, aided and abetted by Don Hershey, the Program Chairman, have provided a variety of noon luncheon programs. The policy of critiques on member work is continuing and Ade and Todd provided the subject of a recent one. There have been talks on material by local representatives.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AWARDED

Maximilian Moss, President of the Board of Education, met four young Brooklyn architectural students at his office, on Tuesday, September 11th, and made a formal presentation of individual \$500 architectural scholarship awards. Mr. Moss officiated in behalf of the Architectural Scholarship Fund Committee sponsored by the Institute of Design and Construction, Court Street, Brooklyn.

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Announcement was made by Vito P. Battista, who stated "that two girls and fourteen boys planning architectural careers had been personally interviewed by the judges, who found the students' talent and ability remarkable".

Serving as judges were: Henry V. Murphy, President of the New York State Association of Architects; Joseph Mathieu and Adolph Goldberg, past presidents of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A.; Herman Sohn, chairman of the Chapter's Committee on Civic Design; and Vito P. Battista, president of Brooklyn Chapter. Present was Martyn N. Weston, President of the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation.

PRATT INSTITUTE

Recently appointed to the staff of the Department of Architecture at Pratt Institute are the following: John Johansen to teach Design Analysis; Sidney Katz, Robert Hays Rosenberg, and Raniero Corbelletti to teach Design; Mrs. Sibyl Moholy-Nagy to teach History of Architecture; Douglas Haskell to be a visiting lecturer in Theory.

CREDITS

Omitted from the advertisement "Education by Power" in the September-October issue of Empire State Architect were the following names:

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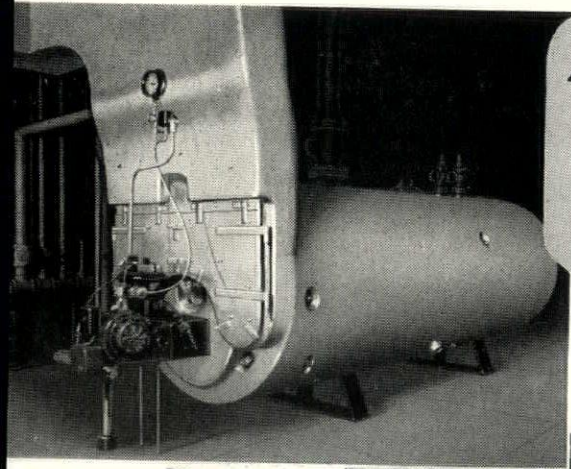
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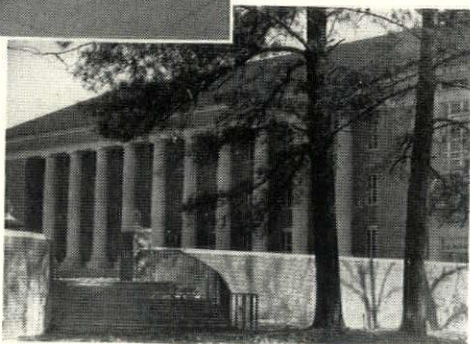
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THAT NECESSARY EVIL, THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By THOMAS H. MCKAIG

One of the big arguments in the structural design field today,—or at least it would be if conditions were normal in the steel market—is that between the proponents of structural steel frame and those of reinforced concrete frame construction, and any engineer who dares to state an argument one way or the other is sticking his neck out and asking for trouble. I am not in the mood for such an argument today so I will not attempt to start anything. There are, however, certain peeves I have at the authors and missionaries of both cults, and this may be a good time to get them out of my system.

It seems too bad that same super-authority does not bring together the Code-writing authorities of the American Institute of Steel Construction, and the American Concrete Institute on the subject of bearing value under column base plates. The A.I.S.C. Code as given in Sec. 15 (c) for masonry bearing, gives—granite, 800 pounds per square inch (when did you last use a granite bearing under a column base plate?) and Portland Cement concrete unless otherwise specified,—600 pounds. The A.C.I. Code gives,—Bearing on 2000 pound concrete 750 pounds, and on 3000 pound concrete (which is what we generally get nowadays anyway)—1125 pounds. Let's see what this does to our costs. We will assume a column load as 500 kips on a 14" wide flange column 103 pounds, bearing

on concrete. The A.I.S.C. Handbook tells us we need a 28 x 31 x 3" billet, weighing 738 pounds. If we use the A.C.I. Code, we come up with a 20" x 23" x 3" billet weighing 260 pounds,—just a little over a third as much. It seems to me like just a little too much discrepancy between two generally accepted codes. Either one is too liberal or the other too tight,—perhaps a little of each.

Let's carry the argument just a little further. The A.I.S.C. partisan may say—"Well, you never know what kind of concrete you'll get, so our code is written to cover anything they put in for concrete." At the current price of steel this represents a difference of at least \$50 a column in the billet. If we use an 8000 pound soil pressure, we need a footing which will cost us about \$160 whether it is good or poor concrete. If it is poor concrete, we need a greater depth which increases the cost of the concrete per yard, and the greater amount of reinforcement required because of the shallower depth. On this basis it seems to me it is time for the A.I.S.C. Handbook authors to recognize that footings are not usually "just concrete", but that they are 2000 pound or 3000 pound concrete, and must be loaded accordingly, even though it may result in the sale of a few less tons of billets.

Another thing I cannot understand is the terrible battle the forces of the Portland Cement Association put up to capture the field of multi-story structural steel such as hotels, apartment houses, etc., when a quantity take-off of the job shows that the amount of concrete, and therefore the amount of cement used, is practically the same by the time the steel beams and columns are fireproofed with concrete. It has been my experience that in normal times the cost of the structural steel is offset not by any added sale of concrete but rather by higher cost formwork and reinforcement steel to bring the two structures to approximately the same cost. In my opinion, most of the cost difference is due to local labor conditions and just how hungry some contractor may happen to be.

After all, this is all a matter of academic interest only, because you build with what you can get on today's market,—which at present means mostly—you don't build.

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FOR OIL BURNERS, STOKERS, GAS BURNERS, REFRIGERATION,
AIR CONDITIONING AND VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

IT'S THE MERCURY SWITCH
THAT DISTINGUISHES
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INSURING GREATER SAFETY, BETTER
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CATALOG SENT UPON REQUEST

IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST

THE MERCROID CORPORATION, 4201 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO 41, ILL.

WOOD BLOCKS

INSTALLED AND FINISHED

BY

FLOOR CONTRACTING CO., INC.

N. MIDLER & NEW COURT AVE.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 73-3394

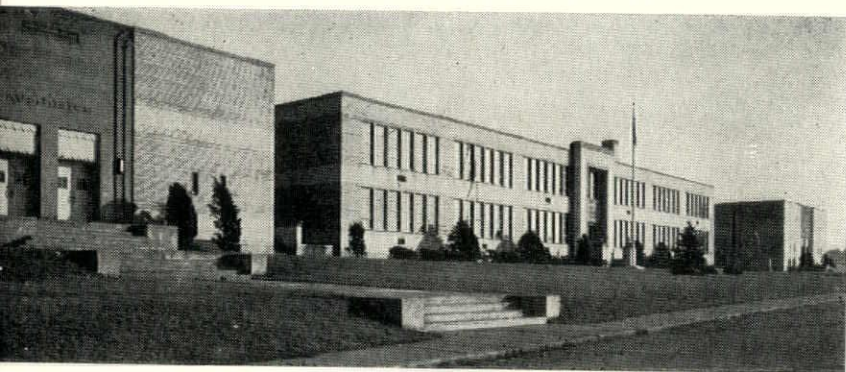
When food must be ready on time ...it's cooked with ***GAS***



-so dependable

-so economical

so easy to control and there's *instant* heat without a second's wait!



is Penn Township High School, Claridge, Pa., where school lunches for 50 students are prepared and served daily from this small but abundantly efficient gas kitchen. Gas equipment consists of 3-deck oven, open-top range and water heater for dish-washing and sterilizing. Precise meal scheduling requires perfect timing in food preparation—and that's where gas appliances are so dependable—so versatile—so speedy and efficient.

In the kitchen, as in the basement, gas is the fuel favorite! Modern homes stay modern and efficient with gas ranges, refrigerators, gas water heaters, clothes dryers and air-conditioning units. For the architect, designer and builder, installation of gas equipment offers the utmost in simplicity, compactness and ease of planning.

Any of the Companies Listed Below Will Gladly Supply Further Information.

IROQUOIS GAS CORPORATION

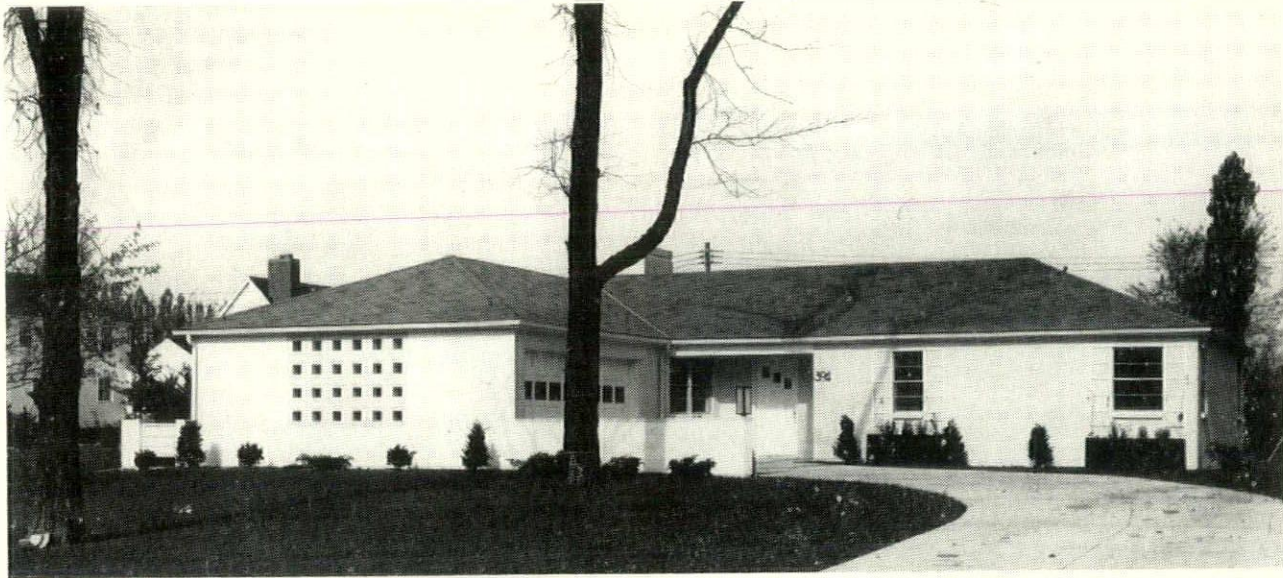
ROCHESTER GAS and ELECTRIC

BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.



PIRE STATE ARCHITECT

Lovely to Look at... Lovelier to Live In!



Modular Lightweight Celocrete Masonry home, Snyder, N. Y. Architect: Highland and Highland, Buffalo, N. Y. Contractor: L. & D. Builders, Buffalo, N. Y. Celocrete Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Modern **LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE MASONRY** *Home*

This very striking residence is lovely to look at . . . but lovelier to live in!

It was constructed entirely of modular Celocrete Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units scored to give an attractive ashlar pattern and painted a pastel green.

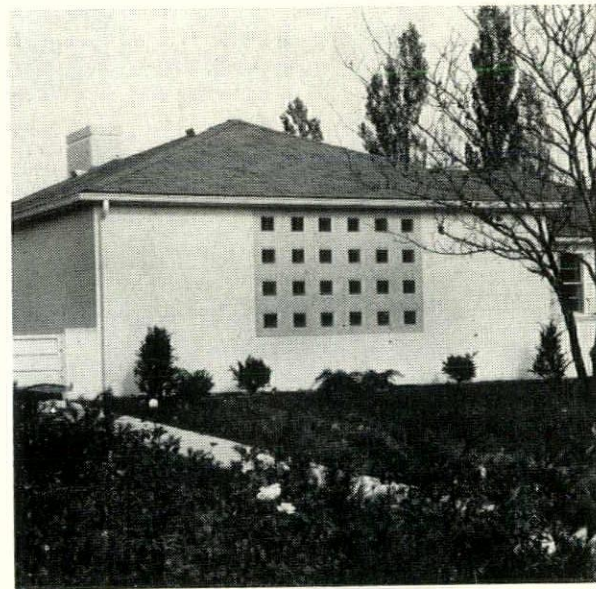
Attractively landscaped, the home, in which 8 x 16 scored block were used, fits in perfectly with the location. The front approach invites further inspection. The garage detail illustrates the ashlar pattern and shows the 16" square masonry units with glass block.

"There are many reasons for using Celocrete blocks in constructing a residence," John Highland of Highland and Highland, said. "Cellular concrete gives built-in insulation, reducing the infiltration of high temperatures during the summer and the cool temperatures of winter, helping to keep fuel bills down.

"Utilization of modular Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units makes for faster construction, cutting building time and costs. And then, maintenance charges are way less because there is nothing to wear out or deteriorate."

He might have added another well-known outstanding advantage . . . firesafety.

If you're interested in the full advantage of Lightweight



Detail shows ashlar pattern, and 16" square masonry units with glass block.

Concrete Masonry Units, consult any of the National Concrete Masonry Association members listed below. They'll gladly be of service to you.

Albany, N. Y.

Albany Block & Supply Co., Inc.
Ramlac Stone Co.

Auburn, N. Y.

Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc.

Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corp.

Binghamton, N. Y.

Bowen Building Block & Supply Co.
Dinaburg Block Co., Inc.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nailable Cinder Block Co.
Picone Bros.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.

Forest Hills, N. Y.

Forest Hills Concrete Block Co.

Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Bergen Building Block, Inc.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Barnes & Cone, Inc.
Paragon Supply, Inc.

Rochester, N. Y.

Comac Builders Supply Corp.
Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc.
Schaefer Bros. Building
Supply Co., Inc.

Utica, N. Y.

American Hard Wall Plaster Co.